MAY 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,313—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1888.

PILSENER BEER.
BECK & Co., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
The Lightest, Purest, and most Wholesome in the Market.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts.
Rs. 31 per case of 8 doz. pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
GLADE & Co., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. "THAMES," leaving 29th May, and during the South-West Monsoon, the launch to convey passengers to the English Mail Steamers WILL LEAVE the COMPANY'S DOCK-YARD, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 21st May, 1888.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th May
†	SIAM	3041	550	H. T. Weigheli..	5th June
B.L.	KAISER-I-HIND	1023	700	A. W. Adamson..	12th ,,
†	ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B. L.	CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond ...	26th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	550	H. T. Weigheli..	3rd July.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passenger on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about):—June 1st, 15th & 29th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	803	1st June	20th July.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
D. BALDINNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKET to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 150 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 2nd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars egarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,000	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.
on or about
ELEKTRA .....P. Mersa ..... 4,200 600 25th May.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th. inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
ITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. von HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
ASSAGES BOOKED TO LONDON OVERLAND ON SPECIALLY FAVOURABLE TERMS.

THE S.S. "RUFFORD HALL," 4,000 tons, 500 H. P., Captain MOFFAT, WILL SAIL on 23rd May. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th May, 1888.

THE CITY LINE [illegible]TY of "CARTHAGE" has ARRIV[illegible] from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st May, 1888.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons (on arrival of S. Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, 11th June, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer, 792 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	,, 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	,, 3 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1888. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GREIVE, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool on or about 2nd June. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth cabins (on deck), baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th May, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash Price.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw	per Box of 100	Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	,, 100	,, 1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	,, 100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw	,, 100	,, 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, BARREL SHAPE	,, 100	,, 2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100	,, 3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.
They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Size	1	2	3	4	10	litres.
Rs.	2·8,	3·8,	4·12,	5·8,	10·0	each.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNES OF KNOWN BRANDS

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
F. Giesler and Co., for India Brand	56 0	30 ×
Perrier Jouet's Finest Dry	55 0	30 0
Do. Reserve Cuvee	62 0	34 0
Heidesieck's Dry Monopole	64 0	35 0
Roederer's "Reserve"	65 0	...

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.

MANUFACTORY OF JEWELLERY.

EVERY kind of Jewellery manufactured on the Premises at the SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE. Rings set with DIAMONDS, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquoises, Corals, &c., ON HAND. The GREATEST VARIETY of GEM RINGS in INDIA.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY. Opposite Clock-Tower.
POONA. Opposite Napier Hotel.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

THE VERY PERFECTION OF WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

SOFT AND MELLOW, PURE, DELICATE, AND WHOLESOME.

Rs. 24-0 Per Dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

THE following REMEDIES for CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA are all of tried efficacy and now used throughout India:—

KEMP & Co.'s CHOLERA TINCTURE, thoroughly trustworthy, and of small compass. Extensively used by Native Governments and Municipalities. Per phial, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.
KEMP & Co.'s CHOLERA MIXTURE. Also very trustworthy and extensively used. Per phial, Re. 1.
RUBINI'S ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR. Per phial, Re. 1.
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE, WITH OPIUM. Pints, Re. 1-4. Quarts, Re. 2-4.
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE, WITHOUT OPIUM. Pints, Re. 1. Quarts, Re. 1-3.
CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government. Per phial, Re. 1.
DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Per phial, 12 annas, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 3.

All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.

DISINFECTANTS.
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
SIR W. BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
SOLUBLE PHENYLE, SOLUBLE CRESOL SANITAS.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

NEW SEASON'S TOBACCO.

THE WONDERFUL QUALITY of the NEW SEASON'S CROP—there has been nothing like it since 1872—is indicated by present stocks.

First supplies just opened out. Trial respectfully solicited.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.
Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.
We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.
A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.
Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms, made to order to the latest Regulations.
For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

P. B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.
This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.
To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz:—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	As.
Master Masons Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do do Scotch Constitution, Red	17	0
Leather Cases for the above	Rs. 4 0 to 7	8
Mark Masters Aprons	16	0
Excellent Masters	16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	33	0
Do Principal's, Apron and Sash	36	0
Leather Case for do	Rs. 4 8 to 7	8

JEWELS.

Master Masons Silver Square and Compass	15 8
Master Masons, Locket size, Silver Gilt	35 0
Master Masons, Silver with Crystals	28 0
Master Masons, Silver Gilt with Crystals	35 0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt	Rs. 15 8 to 22 0
Excellent Masters, set with Crystals	28 0
Mark Masters Jewels	Rs. 12 8 to 28 8
Jubilee Jewels, worn by all Master Masons	28 8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.	12 8
Past Master Jewels.	from Rs. 85 0 to Rs. 165 0

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET CORNER,
BOMBAY.

THE "CROWN."
SILVER KEYLESS WATCH
FOR GENTLEMEN.

THIS WATCH has been specially designed by us to meet the wishes of Customers desiring a good reliable Time-keeper, not easily thrown out of order, moderate in price, and yet ENTIRELY OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE. THE "CROWN" WATCH fulfils all these requirements, and are recommended as good, sound English work, well able to withstand the exigencies of Indian Wear.

PRICES.—Silver Open Face. ... Rs. 112 cash.
Silver Hunting Case ... Rs. 122 cash.
Silver Demi-Hunting Case ... Rs. 135 cash.

THE "OFFICE" WATCH.

A good Sterling Silver Keyless Watch, thoroughly Serviceable for every-day wear. Fully guaranteed.

PRICES.—Silver Open Face. ... Rs. 28 cash.
Silver Hunting Case ... Rs. 36 cash.
Silver Demi-Hunting Case ... Rs. 38 cash.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & SOLE PROPRIETOR..... MR. H. STANLEY.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!!
GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!!
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE OF HARRY STANLEY'S.
SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC, OPERATIC, AND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST AND UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,
PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
THURSDAY, PANTOMIME, SLEEPING BEAUTY.
New dresses and entirely New Scenery painted by Messrs. Chilardi; and E. J. Ramsay.

In answer to a number of letters from Poona, I beg to state I shall not be able to produce the PANTOMIME in Poona owing to the stage not being large enough.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military, and Volunteers in uniform Half Price to Stalls and Pit only. Box Office open at Soundy & Co. where Plan can be seen and Seats secured. Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORISED MR. W. H. MILLARD to sign the name of our Firm under a Power of Procuration.
PHIPSON & CO.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1888.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, on account of HER MAJESTY the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY HOLIDAY.

H. E. LORD DUFFERIN has been PLEASED to subscribe to a copy of
THE "LITERARY ALBUM."

CONTENTS FOR MAY :—
Frederick III., Emperor of Germany.
Death, Not Necessity.
The Akikuyu, a Negro Race from Central Africa.
Social Purity.
The Secrets of Prevorst.
Milk Inspection in Massachusetts.
The Kinship of Men and Apes, &c.
Book-Lovers in Monastic Age.
A Paper for Mothers.
The Duration of Life.
The Language of Animals.
The Topographical Instinct in Animals.
Annual subscription, Rs. 3; with postage, Rs. 3-6.
Apply to the MANAGER, "Literary Album," Bombay, S. E.

PASSENGERS GOING HOME

MUST not forget to have a Jubilee Purse containing a Secret Pocket to hold six Sovereigns, besides several others. Price, Rs. 4 each.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Molesworth Pocket-Book of Engineering Formula	4	2
Reed's New Guide Book to the Local Marine Board Examinations	3	8
Bombay Army List for May	1	0
Silver Wedding Number of the Illustrated London News, with Coloured Plate	0	12
Silver Wedding Number of the Graphic, with plate	0	12
Government Year Book : a Record of the forms and Methods of Government in Great Britain, her Colonies, and Foreign Countries 1888	4	2
Marzio's Crucifix ; by F. Marion Crawford	3	12
Dissolution and Evolution and the Science of Medicine ; by Pitfield Mitchell	11	0
Text-Book of Biology ; by J. R. A. Davis	8	10
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for April	2	6
Poems and Songs ; by J. R. Denning	4	0
Extra Pharmacopœia, with the Additions Introduced into the British Pharmacopœia ; by Martindale and Westcott	4	14
Lights and Shadows of Melbourne Life ; by J. Freeman	4	2
Sylvia Arden ; by Oswald Crawford	4	2
Frozen Pirate ; by W. Clark Russell	4	2
Cousin Mary ; by Mrs. Oliphant	3	8
Antipodean Notes, Collected on a nine months Tour Round the World ; by Wanderer	5	4
Old Boston, an American Historical Romance ; by A De Grasse Stevens	1	12
Electrical Instrument making for Amateurs ; by R Bottom	2	1
Companion to School Classics; by J Gow	4	2
Useful Hints to Sea-going Engineers and how to Repair and Avoid "Breakdowns"	1	6
Missing Chapter of the Indian Mutiny ; by Lt General C L Showers	5	14
Graphical Arithmetic and Graphical Statics; by Gray and Lawson	2	6
Turning Lathes : A Manual for Technical Schools and Apprentices ; by J Lekin	2	1
Rhymes from the Banks; by Qrmr Sergt H.Moroy	0	11
Soldiers Shooting ; by Lt H de B Howell	1	1
Notes on Army Signalling; by Capt E T C Bower	0	11
Evil Genius ; by Wilkie Collins	1	6
My Friend Jim ; by W E Morris	1	6
Aunt Rachel ; by D C Murray	1	6
Country Gentleman and his Family ; by Mrs. Oliphant	1	6
Sir Tom ; by Mrs. Oliphant	1	6
Mystery of a Wheel Barrow or Gaborian Gaboroed ; by W Humer Ferguson	0	11
Bella, from the French of Alexander Dumas, Translated ; by H L Williams	0	11
Domestic Book-keeping and General Account Book for the Housewife and Housekeeper and indeed for anybody and everybody, a Vade Mecum ; by H A Davis	1	8

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of the PERSEVERANCE FLOUR MILL and IRON FOUNDRY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the abovenamed Company, are required, on or before the 9th day of July next, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to the undersigned, SITTARAM GOPINATHJI, the Liquidator of the said Company, at the registered office of the Company, No. 22, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and, if so required, by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, or by their solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 22nd day of May, 1888.

SITTARAM GOPINATHJI,
Liquidator.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1886, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of John Peter Hoare, late of No. 8, Prospect Street, Plymouth, in the County of Devon, an Engineer of H. M's. Steamship Investigator, European, deceased, who died at No. 8, Prospect Street, aforesaid, on the 17th day of June, 1887, and Letters of Administration with the will annexed of whose property and credits were on the 16th day of May, 1888, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown, of Bombay, attorneys of the said Court, and two of the constituted attorneys of William Martin Hoare and Jane Ann Stacey, the only executors named in the Will of the said deceased for their use and benefit, and limited until they or either of them shall obtain Probate granted to them, or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown on their behalf at their office, in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 16th day of July, 1888, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said William Martin Hoare and Jane Ann Stacey as the persons thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 22nd day of May, 1888.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN.
Administrators Solicitors.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE s. s. RUFFORD HALL, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, morning of THURSDAY, the 24th inst, from M Shed, Prince's Dock
Passengers should be on board not later than 7-30 a.m. Heavy baggage should be shipped on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8¼ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NOTICES.

ESTATE OF GOVINDJEE TULSIDAS, OF BOMBAY HINDU, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of GOVINDJEE TULSIDAS, formerly of Jafferabad, but late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased (who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 31st day of October, 1886, and probate of whose last will and Testament was granted on the 17th day of April, 1888, applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to MOOLJEE GEEGA and MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE DADINA, the two surviving executors in the said will named according to the tenor thereof) are required on or before the 22nd day of June, next, to send to the undersigned at their office, at 27, Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and notice is hereby given that on the expiration of such time the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claim of which the said executors shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executors—Dated this 15th day of May, 1888.
PESTONJEE & RUSTIM,
Executors Solicitors.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY, Co., Ld.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES AND STATIONERY.
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of "MISCELLANEOUS STORES" of COUNTRY PRODUCE and MANUFACTURE and "STATIONERY" during the year commencing July 1, 1888.
Tenders must be submitted on the printed forms of tenders' Schedules, to be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of "Miscellaneous Stores," and from the Auditor, Dharwar, in the case of "Stationery," on payment of annas 8 for each copy.
The Depots for which tenders are invited for "Miscellaneous Stores" are Poona, Hubli, and Bangalore, and intending tenderers are requested to name the Depot or Depots for which they require forms, when applying for them. All Stationery will have to be delivered at the Stationery Stores, Dharwar.
The Company's specification and the conditions under which contracts for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores will be let accompany each form of tenderers schedule. Any further information required can be obtained in the case of "Miscellaneous Stores" from the Storekeeper, Hubli and Bangalore, and in the case of "Stationery" from the Auditor, Dharwar.
The latest dat for receiving tenders, which should be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, in a sealed cover superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Stores or Stationery," is SATURDAY, June 9, 1888.
The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. G. LINDSAY, Col., R. E.
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Dharwar, 16th May, 1888.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1882 & IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 7th day of May, 1888, the special resolutions hereunder written were passed, and that an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the same place on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1888, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the said resolutions will be submitted for confirmation.
1. That the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882.
2. That Mr. J. M. Ryrie and Mr. A. Leith, of Bombay, be, and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the Bombay Saw Mills Co., Limited, and they are hereby authorized if they shall in their discretion think fit to keep the company as a going concern with a view to its more advantageous disposal. And they are instructed to invite offers for the whole business and plant as a going concern, and if in their absolute discretion an advantageous offer is made, to dispose of the same accordingly. And every power given by the resolutions passed at this meeting, or by the Indian Companies Act 1882 to the above-named Liquidators may be exercised by them both jointly or by either of them separately in case of the absence of the other from Bombay.
3. That the remuneration of Mr. J. M. Ryrie and Mr. A Leith, the Liquidators appointed for winding up the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, be fixed at Rs. 500 each in addition to all their out of pocket expenses.
W. M. MACAULAY,
Chairman.
Bombay, 7th May, 1888.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(a) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.
And (b) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.
JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE
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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by DR. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from affirm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Brownes is DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
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Bombay Branch.

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Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

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From whatever Cause arising.
The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	„ ...	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ...
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ...
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ ...

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0 ...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	...
Superior „ „	„ 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	„ 30 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	...

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13	Rs. 15 0
Medoc	„ 10 8	...
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	„ 15 0 ...
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0 ...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0 ...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0 ...
Chateau Roemer	„ 14 0 ...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroc's ***	„ 18 0 ...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 33 0
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy ***	„ 37 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Chambertin	„ 28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24	8
„ „ *	„ 22	8
Cairndhu Blend	„ 18	0

BEER.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Bombay Saw Mills Company, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Company, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Scaw Fell (s), from Cardiff ; Abana (s) Perim ; Chilka (s), Akyab ; Pachumba (s) Marmagao ; Kilwa (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Assam (s), for Aden ; Kt. St. George, (s), Liverpool. To-day :—Schooner Paula (s), P. Elizabeth ; H. Bolckow (s), Busreh ; Dundee (ship), Calcutta ; Q. England (barque), Penang, &c.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat) close at Karachi at 2-30 p.m. tomorrow.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Abana entered yesterday and the s. s. Yesso and Strathmore left the dock on the 21st.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Flamboro left the dock yesterday and the s. s. Greystoke and Thorndale on the 21st.

PERFORMANCE BY MASSED BANDS.—The massed bands of the Marine Battalion and the 4th Bombay Rifles will play at the bandstand on Saturday evening, at 6 p.m.

A VAGRANT.—John Carter, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

FOUND.—A roll of nine plans, which was found lying on the Esplanade Road on Monday last, has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Pratabsing Bugwatsing, the Thakore of Malwa, Baketghur, accompanied by forty-five followers, arrived here on Monday evening and took up his residence at the Dhurumsalla in Cowasjee Patel Tank Road.

LOST.—Sravun Durga, living at Lower Colaba, reported tothe police the loss of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 300, from his person whilst engaged in a fight with one Pappa Narayen, at Manockjee Street, Colaba, on Monday night, at about half-past 8 o'clock.

A DRUNKEN TODDY-DRAWER.—Ittoo Luximon, whilst in a state of intoxication, on Monday, climbed up a cocoanut tree at Tarra Naikin's Wady. He lost his hold and fell from the tree, seriously injuring his head and body. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THEFT FROM MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO.—Messrs Treacher and Co. reported to the police that on Monday afternoon, a native, wearing a white skull cap and a white dhotur, entered their shop in the Fort, and asked to see a tray of rings, which was shown him. Soon after he left, a diamond ring (half hoop), valued at Rs. 200, was found missing.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at H. M.'s House of Correction, touching the death of Moorar Manjee, aged 46 years, who was a prisoner in the jail undergoing a term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. On the 9th instant deceased was admitted into the jail hospital suffering from debility and exhaustion. He remained in the hospital until his death, which took place at 10-30 p.m. on Monday. A verdict of death from exhaustion was returned.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Hajee Abdool Currim Hajee Tyeb, a dealer in iron safes in Bazaar Gate Street, reported to the police the theft of a silk jacket which he had left hanging on a nail in his shop on Monday. In the pocket was a silver watch and gold chain, valued Rs. 125.—John Ella, a clerk in the Eastern Telegraph Company, reported to the police on Monday last the theft of a coat and waistcoat, valued at Rs. 5, from a cupboard in the clerks' room at the Government Telegraph Office. In the waistcoat pocket was a silver watch and chain, valued at Rs. 22.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Joaquim Alvares, aged 40 years, a stevedore's foreman in the employ of Messrs. Hill and Grenman. Deceased was much addicted to drink and got drunk whenever he could. At about 6-30 p.m., on the 14th instant, deceased was found lying near the north end of the Hancock Bridge, on the railway side, by a police ramosee of the G. I. P. Railway. He appeared to be asleep. When the policeman awoke him, he found him drunk, and bleeding from wounds on the chin and left arm. He was removed to the hospital, where he stated that some Mahomedans called him a topaz as he was walking along Hancock Bridge, and when he abused them in return they assaulted him and knocked him down. He was drunk when he was beaten, and did not know the men who assaulted him. Deceased died at 3-50 p.m., on Monday. The verdict was that the death of Joaquim Alvares was the result of violence inflicted upon him by some person or persons unknown, and that the act was culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

ALLEDGED FRAUD BY A BORAH.—Hakimjee Assoojee, a Borah, was charged before Mr. Hamilton, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, with fraudulently delivering to Anoopchund Khooshalchand, a Marwaree, six pieces of tin which he represented to be pieces of silver. Prosecutor keeps a shop for the sale of copper and brass pots, and also advances money at interest on the deposit of such pots. On the case being called out, he said he had settled with the accused, and did not wish to proceed against him. His Worship would not allow a comprise to be made in a case of this nature, and directed that it should go on. Mr. Sealy appeared for the accused. Nine days ago the accused went in the evening to the shop of the prosecutor, and producing from a small box six pieces of metal which he represented to be silver, asked for a loan of Rs. 20. He has had an account at the shop, and the prosecutor, relying on the accused's assurance that the metal was silver, advanced him Rs. 20. Feeling suspicious next morning, he had the metal tested by a goldsmith, who pronounced it to be tin. In cross-examination by Mr. Sealy, the prosecutor admitted that he had a running account with the accused, to whom he advanced moneys on the deposit of copper and brass pots ; but had no dispute as to the interest due on one of the transactions. The prosecutor's partner was called as a witness to corroborate him, but there being no further evidence adduced, his Worship discharged the accused.

HEAVY STORM IN KATHIAWAR.—Within the last few days the weather at Rajkote has been rather stormy. On Monday last a continuous moderate gale blew, and vivid flashes of lightning were observed. But at Kotda Sangani, about eighteen miles from here, the gale was very strong. It blew from west to east and rain fell accompanied by hailstones of the size of betel nuts. Towards the evening the storm grew stronger, and tiles were blown completely off many of the houses. A large number of very large trees were also blown away to a distance of 500 yards. A wall of the Dharamshala gave away, causing severe injury to three bullocks. Four moat bullocks were blown into wells. They were taken out alive, but one of them died of the injuries sustained subsequently. The storm lasted for half an hour or so, and the oldest inhabitants declared that they never witnessed such a phenomenon. The roads were blocked with tiles and *debris* of falle houses. Many strong buildings have been shaken to the very foundation. Doors and windows were blown off the h uges. Many animals, specially the bullocks, have been severely injured, and those that took shelter under the t ees were killed outright by the falling of these. Half a inch of rain fell, but the quantity gauged was only 15 cents. A large tamarind tree fell, bearing down with it some small houses. The gallery of the Mahomedan mosque has also been severely damaged. No lives have been lost. The damage on the north of the village is much more in comparison to the south. The people are much alarmed. The largest and the strongest trees have been blown down. The estimated loss is Rs. 2,000. The State Karbhari and the Nayabdhish have been doing their best to restore tranquillity among the people. Kotda is a fourth class taluka, the Chief of which, Thakore Saheb Mulvaji, is a minor, and the estate is at present under British management, under the supervision of the Agency.—*Kathiawar Times.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Etolia at 7-30 in the Prince's Dock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

THE LATE PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJEE.

WE published yesterday the first portion of the interesting memoir of the late Pandit Bhagvanlal Indrajee read by Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik at the meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society at the Town Hall on Monday afternoon. In that portion Mr. Javerilal gave interesting particulars of the life of the Pundit, and described how it became a passion with him to unravel the mysteries of the Asoka inscriptions on the Girnar Hills. He went on to relate how Bhagvanlal learnt to decipher and interpret the inscriptions :—

DECIPHERING THE GIRNAR INSCRIPTIONS.

It appears that Colonel Lang, Political Agent of Kathiawad, took much interest in these Girnar inscriptions. He it was who had supplied *facsimiles* of the Asoka inscriptions on the Girnar rock to James Prinsep, and it was from a careful study and collation of them with copies received by him from Dhauli and Kapur di Giri that Prinsep was able to announce his discoveries of the names of Antiochus and Ptolemy in the edicts, and to frame from an examination of them and of other coins and inscriptions a complete system of the alphabet of old Pali characters which served as a key for deciphering other inscriptions. About 1854, Colonel Lang handed over to Mr. Manishankar Jatashankar, an intelligent Junaghad Nagar Brahman, a thin paper containing the Indian Pali alphabet taken from Prinsep's journal for April 1838, saying 'these are the characters of your Girnar inscriptions.' Bhagvanlal, who had the copy shown to him, offered to take a tracing of them on paper. He brought the paper home, and taking a thin piece of post paper, and dipping it into oil, placed it over Mr. Manishankar's copy, and took two excellent tracings, both of which he stitched on separate pieces of foolscap paper. 'Subsequently,' says he, 'I inked all the letters on the tracings. It is true this process interfered slightly with the cleanliness of the tracings, but it made the letters more legible. One tracing I gave over to Mr. Manishankar ; the other I kept for my own use.' With the help of this alphabet Bhagvanlal tried to read the Rudra Dama inscription on the Girnar rock. He found, however, that the inscription abounded in compound letters and matras, with which he had not made himself familiar. Not despairing of the ill-success of his first attempt, he wrote to a friend in Bombay requesting to purchase for him and send to Junaghad any works or journals treating of the Girnar rock inscriptions. Accordingly, copies of the journals of the Asiatic Societies of Bengal and of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the journals of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society were sent to him. The receipt of these journals gave a new stimulus to his studies. What he did to thoroughly master the old rock characters was to write out from the printed inscriptions a line in old characters, and its transcript in Sanskrit below each letter. In this way he acquired facility in mastering the varieties of form which each letter of the old Pali alphabet assumed at different periods. He was also able to make out any new or unfamiliar letter he came across. Thus prepared, he ventured to renew his attempt to decipher the original Rudra Dama inscription on the Girnar rock. "I used," says he, "to start from Junaghad in time to be on the rock of the Rudra Dama inscription at four in the afternoon, and work at it till a little before sunset, and return home about the time of lamp-light. In this way I was able not only to read every letter of the Rudra Dama inscription, but to supply such of the omissions as I found out in Prinsep's copy. I also discerned what incorrect letters had got into Prinsep's transcript. In this way I made out an entirely new transcript of the Rudra Dama inscription.' Bhagvanlal's facilities in deciphering inscriptions and his interest in the work generally grew with the increasing number of inscriptions he came to deal with. Colonel Lang was so pleased with his progress that he used to call Bhagvanlal his "little antiquarian." Among native scholars, however, the study of these Indian antiquities was at that time confined to a select few.

DR. BHAU DAJEE AND BHAGVANLAL.

In the Bombay Presidency the late Bal Shastri Jambekar and Dr. Bhau Daji were perhaps the only two names then chiefly known to Anglo-Indian scholars who interested themselves in archæology. About this time Bhagvanlal was brought into contact with Mr. A. K. Forbes who had for a time succeeded Colonel Lang as Political Agent of Kathiawad. Mr. Forbes' literary tastes ran in the same groove as those of Bhagvanlal. He recommended the Pandit to the notice of Dr Bhau Daji. Dr. Bhau wrote to Bhagvanlal in October 1881, inviting him to Bombay. Bhagvanlal accepted the invitation and started for Bombay, taking with him sixty Kshatrap coins. On his arrival in Bombay Bhagvanlal was introduced by Dr. Bhau Daji to Mr. H. Newton, then President of this Society. Mr. Newton was at the time writing a paper on the Kshatrap dynasty. The sixty Kshatrap coins that Bhagvanlal placed before him interested him much. On one of them was the legend of Nahapan. This name and others which were clearly read out to Mr. Newton greatly pleased him. Bhagvanlal also handed over to Dr. Bhau the correct transcripts he had made of the Rudra Dama and Skandagupta inscriptions. He pointed out at the same time the urgent need of doing anew the whole work of deciphering the inscriptions of the Maurya, Sah and Gupta dynasties on the Girnar rock. Dr. Bhau was much impressed with the importance of this work. He found Prof. H. H. Wilson's translation of the Sah inscription in Mr. Thomas' edition of Prinsep to be "anything but an improvement." He accordingly deputed Bhagvanlal back to Junaghad for this purpose. At Junaghad Bhagvanlal learnt of the death of his father, on the performance of whose funeral ceremonies he set out for Girnar, and took *facsimiles* on paper and cloth of the Rudra Dama and Skandagupta inscriptions. Copies were also made of them by hand and sent to Dr. Bhau at Bombay. Dr. Bhau was much pleased with the performance. The transcripts and translations of the Sah and Skandagupta inscriptions thus made formed the subject of a paper which Dr. Bhau Daji read before this Society on the 14th August, 1862. In this paper Dr. Bhau thus speaks of Bhagvanlal :—

"Prof. Wilson's translation (of the Sah inscription) is anything but an improvement. Having secured the services of a young Brahman who possessed a moderate knowledge of Sanskrit and of the cave character, I induced him to study the character well, and employed him last year to take copies leisurely and carefully of the three large inscriptions on the Junaghad rock, the third being the celebrated edicts of Asoka. The copies were brought to Bombay and carefully gone over, but not being quite satisfied, the young Pandit was again sent to Junaghad, where he and another person copied the inscriptions, but independent of each other, and afterwards took *facsimiles* on paper and on cloth. The copies made by hand in small letters were sent to me in Bombay, whilst the copyists remained at Junaghad to receive suggestions, &c., from me. All possible variations having thus been carefully considered with my learned Pandit Pandurang Gopal Padhye, the mature result is now presented to the Society. I found the copies of Messrs. Westergaard and Jacob very useful as guides, but insufficient for the purposes of decipherment." *

FLAWS IN PRINSEP'S TRANSCRIPT.

This translation differed in many important respects from that of Prinsep, doubtless on account of the imperfect nature of Prinsep's *facsimile*. The name of the lake, Sudarsana, which occurs at the very beginning of the inscription, was not recognised by Prinsep. Again, Prinsep's Aridama was only a mislection of Rudra Dama. Moreover, an important historical fact in Dr. Bhau's translation, as pointed out by him in the paper, was the discovery that Rudra Dama appeared to have been a grandson of Swami Chashtana and not his son. The inscription did contain the father's name, but that part of it was unfortunately completely lost. Dr. Bhau also pointed out from the translation that the name of the actual builder of the bridge over the Sudarsana lake was not the Palhava Mavya or contractor as rendered by Prinsep, but the Palhava Minister of Rudra Dama named Suvisakhan which Dr. Bhau considered to be a Sanskrit adaptation of the Persian name Siava ksha, who seemed to have been appointed Governor of Anarta and Surashtra. It was not an uncommon thing for Hindu rulers, even in those early times, to appoint foreigners to provincial Governorships, as in latter times it was an ordinary incident of the Mahomedan administration of India to appoint Hindus to the offices of ministers and provincial Governors. These Junaghad inscriptions on the whole pleased Dr. Bhau Daji so much that he decided upon taking Bhagvanlal into his employment permanently. He accordingly asked Bhagvanlal to come to Bombay, promising him every help and offering every facility in the new field of archæological research, for which he had shown peculiar fitness by the work he had already done.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

Bhagvanlal accordingly arrived in Bombay on the 24th April, 1862. Dr. Bhau received the Pandit most kindly. He directed a tent to be pitched in the compound of his house to accommodate the Pandit temporarily. Thus was formed a literary connection which lasted uninterruptedly till the death of the learned Doctor. The relations in which Dr. Bhau Daji stood towards Bhagvanlal, however, were not those of master and servant, but rather of partners in a common concern, the object being to explore the archæological remains of this country, and extend the boundaries of human knowledge with regard to the authentic history of ancient India. Dr. Bhau Daji could not afford to leave Bombay for any length of time. As most of you will remember he was one of the busiest men of his day. He enjoyed a high reputation for medical and surgical skill. In fact he was looked up to as the first and foremost amongst the earliest batch of native medical practitioners that the Grant Medical College turned out. He thus enjoyed a most extensive and lucrative practice amongst all classes of the native community in Bombay. But while thus distinguished in his profession, Dr. Bhau was also well known as a man of wide culture, of refined and cultivated tastes, the active spirit of many an important movement which had the social, moral and political advancement of the people for its object ; a patron of learning and of learned Shastris who never turned their backs from him without feeling that he had the liberality of the Bhoja of Avanti, and last, though not least, a scholar and an antiquarian burning with a desire to strike out something new from amongst the unexplored regions of literature and science in India. He thus needed the help of one who could do that by means of work out of Bombay, which he himself could scarcely afford to do. In Bhagvanlal he found a man just after his own heart, one who possessed the ardour of youth, an indomitable energy to work for days and months in distant places, and all for purely literary and scientific purposes. Each partner in this literary firm undertook to furnish his quota to the common stock. Dr. Bhau had mastered the literature of the Indian antiquities as it then existed in the English language. He had also had translations made for him into English of works written by German and French scholars on oriental subjects. He had thus kept himself abreast of the progress made in his time by Europe and America.

BHAGVANLAL PROCEEDS TO THE AJANTA CAVES.

And now as to the operations of this literary firm. Ever since his first visit to the caves of Ajanta and Ellora in 1845, in company with Sir Erskine Perry, Dr. Bhau had felt a strong desire to undertake a thorough revision of their inscriptions and paintings. He found Prinsep's copies incorrect: Dr. Bird's copies showed that no great efforts were made to secure correctness. The Government of Bombay had engaged Lieutenant W. F. Brett to copy the cave inscriptions. Lieutenant Brett's copies of the Ajanta inscriptions were sent to England, but judging of their character from two or three duplicates in the possession of this Society, Dr. Bhau found them to have been carelessly and in accurately taken. The one truth of which Dr. Bhau Daji was by this time thoroughly convinced was that it was "not possible for any person ignorant of the cave characters to take correct copies of the inscriptions."* In February 1863, the Doctor paid a second visit to the caves in company with Dr. H. Carter. From morning till sunset he was engaged in copying them, but the task was by no means easy or pleasant, as some of the inscriptions were at a great height and looked down on giddy precipices. He was not, however, able to complete them. The presence of Bhagvanlal in Bombay, in April 1863, appeared to Dr. Bhau a fit opportunity for completing the work he had begun. He accordingly deputed Bhagvanlal to the Ajanta caves. "Notwithstanding great care and diligence," says Dr. Bhau, "I found the time insufficient for thorough revision, and as important facts were expected from the rock inscriptions, which have never before been completely or correctly copied. I sent a young Pandit in my employment who had made considerable progress in the knowledge of the cave characters to Ajanta with my draftsman in the latter part of May." † Bhagvanlal carefully examined the doubtful letters in the copies taken by Dr. Bhau and sent fresh copies, duly corrected to him at Bombay and awaited receipt at the caves of further remarks and suggestions from Dr. Bhau. On receipt of these suggestions, the copies underwent a further revision. Many of the letters were made out by the evening and morning light, and by patient application and study on the spot as well as at home. Bhagvanlal returned to Bombay from the caves in June. Thus carefully deciphered, the Ajanta inscriptions, which were twenty-three in number, with their transcripts and translations, were submitted with a paper by Dr. Bhau Daji, read before this Society on the 10th July 1863, and published in Volume VII. of our Journal.

The rainy season of 1863 Bhagvanlal spent in Bombay. He was busily occupied in taking copies and making transcripts of inscriptions from the Caves at Nasik, Karli, Bhaja, Bhedsa, Junnar, and Pitalkhori, and Naneghat.

INSPECTING THE JAIN BHANDARS AT JESSELMERE.

On the 22nd December, 1863, Dr. Bhau Daji proceeded, in company with Mr. Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama, Mr. Ardesir Framji Moos and a number of friends on a rapid tour through the south of India, the N.-W. Provinces, Bengal, and Upper India.‡ Before leaving Bombay, Dr. Bhau had arranged, on the recommendation of Sir Bartle Frere, to send Pandits Pandurang Gopal Padhye and Bhagvanlal to inspect the Jain Bhandars at Jesselmere, and take copies of such of the works found therein as were rare or new and important. It was in the height of the cold season of 1864 that the two Pandits started on this literary expedition. They took their route by Karachi and Sind. At Jesselmere they obtained the permission of the Durbar to examine the Bhandar containing the Jain mss. The place where the MSS. were deposited was damp, and the work of sitting down and copying such of them as were found useful in such damp atmosphere brought on typhoid fever to Bhagvanlal and malarious fever to Pandurang Padhye. They suffered from these fevers for twenty-two days out of the three months that they stopped there. On recovery, in May 1864, they returned to Bombay *via* Deesa.

The year 1865 and those which followed were not propitious to literary pursuits in Bombay. The sudden influx of cotton wealth into this City had turned men's minds from sober pursuits. This prosperity was, as is well known, short lived. It was followed by a monetary crisis which was as sharp as it was sudden. Pandit Bhagvanlal accordingly thought the time was suitable for practically carrying out his long conceived design of visiting ancient Hindu shrines throughout India, with a view to making a personal examination of all old inscriptions on stones, rocks and pillars. In this he was confirmed by what Dr. Bhau had seen and felt in his rapid tour in the N.-W. Provinces. "My travels in various parts of India," said Dr. Bhau Daji, "have enabled me personally to examine and copy many valuable inscriptions on stones and rocks, and I am convinced that every one of the inscriptions on rocks, and almost every copper-plate grant published years ago, require thorough revision, whilst I know hundreds if not thousands of inscriptions on temples, &c., which, if carefully examined by a competent person like Bhagvanlal, a flood of light could be thrown on the history and antiquities of India beyond the expectations of the most zealous Orientalists, who do not conceal their disappointment at the results of Indian historical researches."** Very serious importance was attached by scholars to more correct readings of old inscriptions. It was in fact the only condition on which Indian archæology depended for its progress. Nothing illustrates the truth of this proposition better than an anecdote which points to a serious moral but which passes as a current joke in Gujarat, even at the present day. The story goes that a letter addressed by a native of Marwar to relative in Gujarat contained an intimation couched in the following sentence :—

ककअजमरगयछककटछ

By one person the sentence was read as :—

काका आज मरी गया छे काकी कुटे छे

i.e. Uncle died to-day (and) aunt bewails his loss. But this melancholy news gave way to a cheerful feeling on another person deciphering and interpreting the same sentence as :—

काका अजमेर गया छे काकी कोटे छे

i.e. Uncle has gone to Ajmere (and) aunt is at Kotah.

A TOUR IN UPPER INDIA.

Bhagvanlal obtained a year's leave from Dr. Bhau in 1868 to be absent in Upper India. He started by way of Nagpur and Jabalpur for Allahabad, where he got the permission of the authorities for the erection of a *scaffolding* on the Allahabad Lat or column, for the purpose of taking a *facsimile* on cloth of the inscription of Samudragupta. It took him five days to complete the work. The copy thus prepared was sent with its transcript to Dr. Bhau, who thought so highly of it that he submitted it, with an English translation and remarks to this Society * * * In these remarks Dr. Bhau noticed many variations in the reading of the inscription, the most important of them consisting in the new names of Samudragupta's contemporaries. From Allahabad the Pandit went to Benares, Bhitari, Mathura and Delhi. At Bhitari, and more especially at Mathura, he took copies of many old inscriptions. General Cunningham's description of Mathura had led him to expect numerous antiquarian friends, and in this his expectations were fulfilled. He determined to hold a thorough examination of old temples, places of religious worship and of Buddhist mounds at Mathura. From its bazaar he made purchases of Bactrian and Scythian coins and of curious old relics till he found that his purse had well nigh run out. He returned to Bombay bringing with him copies of 35 inscriptions and a rich collection of coins and archæological curiosities. What he had seen in this tour stimulated him to further inquiry. Through the exertions of Dr. Bhau Daji the Junaghad Durbar liberally promised to pay the expenses of a second literary expedition to Northern India. Bhagvanlal accordingly left Bombay on the 7th March 1871, well equipped with influential recommendations and passes. At the instance of Dr. Bhau Daji a demi-official circular, signed by Mr. C. J. Lyall, then Under Secretary to the Government of India, was addressed to the Magistrates of Mathura, Agra, Benares, Furruckabad, Gorukpore, Ghazeepur, and Allahabad, informing them of the objects of the Pandit's visit, and requesting them to give him every help in the prosecution of his research, and to take care that he was not molested in copying the inscriptions he might desire to see. In this tour Pandit Bhagvanlal was accompanied by his wife who shared with him his toils, experiences and troubles of jungle and tent life. He proceeded by way of Khandwa, Omkareswar, Indore, Ujjein, Bhojawar, Bhilsa, Sanchi, Udayagiri, Benares, Allahabad, Delhi, Kalsi, Mathura, and Agra. From Agra he proceeded to Gwalior. At Gwalior his wife's continued illness assumed a serious character, and he had to return by way of Allahabad to Bombay in March 1872. Under Dr. Bhau's treatment Mrs. Bhagvanlal's condition took a turn for the better, and she recovered completely in the course of a few weeks. So Bhagvanlal once more decided to pay another visit to Northern India. He was now thoroughly imbued with the spirit of research. The greater the number of places he visited, the larger was the field opened to him for epigraphical study. This time also, under the arrangements made by Dr. Bhau, he was placed in funds by the Junaghad Durbar to carry on his work. So off he started in December 1873 for Upper India. This tour took an unexpected turn by the opportunity it gave him of visiting Nepal and the frontier of India on the Thibetan side. It would extend the limits of this paper to an inordinate length were I to describe this tour. Pandit Bhagvanlal has left notes in Gujarati of his various tours, of his visit to Beluchistan and the Yusufzai territory, of what he saw and did in Nepal, of the reception he met with at the hands of the late Sir Jung Bahadur, of the Buddhist caves in Nepal that he visited, of the inscriptions on them which he discovered and took down, and of the serious illness which overtook him. Many of these notes are in the shape of letters addressed to his friend, Mr. Karsandas Vallabhdas, the executor of his Will. I trust that my worthy friend, Mr. Karsanda, who has invariably evinced his interest in literary undertakings, will see his way to the publication of these notes, as from a glance I have had of a portion of them. I am unhesitatingly of opinion that the account of the Pandits' travels given in these notes, and his shrewd observations on men and things will possess interest not merely for the scholar and the antiquarian but for the general reader. Their literary merits alone will make them valuable additions to Gujarati literature which is sadly deficient in standard prose, and especially, in works of travel.

SOLICITUDE OF DR. BHAU FOR THE PANDIT.

After the return of the Pandit from his last tour he found that the one man in the whole of India to whom the results of his explorations were of the most direct interest, the one man who contributed so much to their success was laid prostrate by a stroke of paralysis. He found Dr. Bhau rapidly succumbing to the influence of this malady till at last he sank under it on the 29th May 1874. To the Pandit the death of one who was to him not merely a friend and patron, but the inspirer of all that he undertook in life, was a blow from which he could not easily recover. As evidencing Dr. Bhau's affection for him the Pandit used to relate that when the learned Doctor heard of his serious illness in Nepal, he, though confined to his bed, requested Mr. W. M. Wood, our late Secretary, to see him. To Mr. Wood, who saw him, Dr. Bhau expressed his utmost anxiety for the life of the Pandit, and pointed out the urgent need of telegraphing to Mr. Girdlestone, our resident at Khatmandu, to ascertain the state of the Pandit's health by a personal visit and enquiry. Mr. Girldlestone personally went to the Pandit and telegraphed to Mr. Wood, for Dr. Bhau's information, that the fever had left the Pandit, and that he intended soon to return to India. Again, Dr. Bhau finding that the Pandit's health gave way in Nepal on account of the unwholesome *toor dhal* (*cajanus indicus*) the Pandit was obliged to use for food, sent a quantity of it by post at charges which were double its original cost. The Post Office people could not easily account for the despatch of this grain through the post. They suspected that something else must have been concealed in the bundle. Accordingly, the Nepal Post Office, when giving delivery of the parcel to the Pandit's servant, directed it to be opened in the presence of the Postmaster. When on opening it the Postmaster found the contents to be purely *toor dhal !* The Pandit saw in this a fresh instance of the Doctor's ceaseless anxiety for his health. Bhagvanlal thought that the best tribute of respect which he could pay to the memory of the deceased as patron, master, *guru* or teacher, and friend, was to work out his own teachings and follow in his own footsteps in the field of Indian research.

A LINGUAL DIFFICULTY.

The ideal of what constitutes a man of learning which the Pandit had come to form was conceived very much from what he had seen in the character of Dr. Bhau and in his love of knowledge for its own sake. Encouraged by the example of Dr. Bhau, the Pandit now perceived that in his study of archæology he had now arrived at a point from which, relying upon his own enquiries, he was able to advance it some steps further. His inability to express his thoughts in English was no doubt a disadvantage, but was by no means an impediment in the prosecution of research. In Dr. Buhler, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Dr. Codrington, Dr. Burgess, Dr. Peterson, Dr. Da Cunha and others, he had friends who appreciated his learning and his worth, and who looked upon everything coming from so accurate an epigraphist and so ripe a scholar as one deserving of every attention. Dr. Buhler frequently helped the Pandit in putting his Gujarati notes into English, and confirming or criticising the conclusions arrived at by the Pandit. One of the papers thus translated was on the ancient Nagari numerals. It announced the Pandit's discovery that the old Nagari numerals are *aksharas* or syllables, and that they are expressed in the Kshatrap, Valabhi and Gupta inscriptions and coins. In a postscript to this paper, Dr. Buhler remarked that he undertook the task of translating this article from the Pandit's Guzarati notes because, "after considering all his raguments, I felt convinced of the general correctness of his views, and because I wished to secure for my fellow-Sanskritists a speedy publication of this important discovery, and to the Pandit the credit due to him." With Mr. J. Campbell the Pandit was associated in connection with the work of the *Bombay Gazetteer* and the discovery of the Sopara Buddhist relics. Dr. Burgess was also in constant communication with the Pandit seeking his help in the work of deciphering and making transcripts of inscriptions for his reports on archæological surveys. To Drs. Buhler and Burgess the Pandit was indebted for the publication of his Nepal inscriptions.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

In this way the Pandit published the results of his researches and discoveries from time to time. The following is a list of his published contributions as far as I have been able to make out :—

(*a*) To the Journal the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

(1) Gadhia Coins of Gujarat and Malwa.
(2) Revised Facsimile, Transcript and Translation of Inscriptions.
(3) On Ancient Nagari Numeration from an inscription at Naneghat.
(4) A new Andhrabhritya King, from a Kanheri Cave Inscription.
(5) Copper-plate of the Silahara Dynasty.
(6) Coins of the Andhrabhritya Kings of Southern India.
(7) Antiquarian Remains at Sopara and Padan.
(8) A new copper-plate grant of the Chalykya dynasty found at Naosari.
(9) New Copper-plate Grant of the Rashtrakuta dynasty.
(10) A Copper-plate Grant of the Traikutaka King, Daharasena.
(11) Transcript and Translation of the Bhitari Lat Inscription.
(12) An Inscription of King Asokawalla.

(*b*) To the Indian Antiquary.

(13) Ancient Nagari Numerals, with a note by Dr. Buhler.
(14) The Inscription of Rudradaman at Junagadh.
(15) The Shaiva Prakrama.
(16) Inscriptions from Nepal.
(17) Inscription from Kam or Kamvan.
(18) The Inscriptions of Asoka.
(19) The Kuhnan Inscription of Skandagupta.
(20) An Inscription at Gaya, dated in the year 1813 of Buddha's Nirvan, with two others of the same period.
(21) A Bactro-Pali Inscription of Siahar.
(22) A New Yadawa Dynasty.
(23) A New Gurjara Copper-plate Grant.
(24) Some Considerations on the History of Nepal, edited by Dr. Buhler.

(*c*) To the Proceedings of the International Congress of Orientalists held at Leyden in 1883.

(25) The Hathigumpha and three other Inscriptions in the Udayagiri Caves.

(*c*) To the *Bombay Gazetteer*.

(26) Portions relating to archæology in different volumes.
(27) Inscriptions from the Cave-Temples of Western India, with descriptive notes, edited by Dr. Burgess.
(28) Contributions to Dr. Burgess' Archæological Survey of Western India.

Some of these contributions announced important discoveries which attracted much attention in India and England. I have already referred to the Pandit's paper on old Nagari Numerals. This discovery, as Dr. Buhler observed at the time it was made, alone entitled Bhagvanlal to rank in the first class of Indian antiquarians. Another discovery which made a great stir at the time not only amongst scholars in India and Europe, but amongst the Buddhists of Ceylon, and the Jains of Bombay, was that of the Buddhist relics found at Sopara, near Bassein, in April 1882. The circumstances connected with this discovery, the offer by a Bombay merchant of Rs. 2,000 for one of the images of Buddha, the petition of the Buddhist High Priest of Ceylon, H. Sumangala, for a small portion of the bowl of Gautama for deposit in the monastery at Adam's Peak, the exposure to public view of the relic at Widyodaya College, the discovery of the fragment of the eighth edict of Asoka—these are so fresh in your memory that I will not take up your time in reiterating them. It is sufficient for me here to say that Pandit Bhagvanlal and Mr. J. M. Campbell received the thanks of the Government of Bombay for the great trouble taken by them in connection with this most interesting discovery. Government also directed, as you are aware, that the relics should be permanently deposited in the museum of this Society, and not transmitted to Europe, as suggested by Dr. Burgess.

HONOURS FROM EUROPE.

These contributions and the important discoveries which some of them announced secured for Pandit Bhagvanlal a high reputation amongst scholars in India and Europe. They were followed by honours one after another. Our own Society elected him an honorary member in 1877. The Government of Bombay appointed him a Fellow of the Bombay University in January 1882. The Board of the Royal Institute of Philology, Geography, and Ethnology of Netherlands India at the Hague made him a Foreign Member of the Society in October 1883. Professor Max Muller, in a note to the Pandit, addressed on the 30th November 1883, acknowledging the receipt of his paper on "Nasik, Pandu Lena Caves," wrote—"I must congratulate you on the excellent work you have been doing, and I hope you will continue it. Dr. Bhau Daji's death was a great loss, but you are able to fill his place and carry on his work. You have proved yourself a truly conscientious scholar, and that means more in my eye than any amount of learning." The Senate of the Leyden University conferred upon the Pandit the degree of Doctor *honoris causa* in January 1884. In making this announcement, Professor H. Kern remarked :—"I cannot but heartily congratulate you with that signal acknowledgment of the services which you have rendered to science by your most valuable contributions to the study of Indian epigraphy. The decree of our Senate may convince you that your work is no less appreciated in Europe than in your own country." About the same time the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland elected him an Honorary Fellow, his election being strongly supported by Colonel Yule, Sir Edward Clive Bayley and others. Mr. Edward Thomas, in a note to the Pandit informing him of this election, observed :—"We won the day against the claims of the late President of the Oriental Congress."

A HISTORY OF GUZERAT.

It was the intention of the Compiler of *Bombay Gazetteer* to devote a great portion of the first volume of the *Gazetteer* to the early history of the chief divisions of this Presidency. The portion relating to the early history of the Dekkan was entrusted to Prof. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar. And no historian of that period, I think, could have acquitted himself of this task in a more admirable manner. Prof. Bhandarkar has brought to a focus the researches of modern scholarship in archæology and philology, including the most recent advances to our stock of knowledge in elucidating the early history of the Dekkan. The materials for an early history of Guzarat lie scattered in different directions. The two scholars who recently made important contributions to it were Dr. Buhler and Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji. Prof. Buhler's engagements at the time did not permit of his undertaking this work. It was accordingly entrusted to Pandit Bhagvanlal. To help the Pandit forward in this work Mr. Campbell had placed at the disposal of the Pandit the services of a graduate of the Bombay University, Mr. Ratiram Durgaram Dvivedi, B. A., who had received excellent training in work of this kind in the office of the Compiler in connection with the compilation of the topographical and archæological portions of the volumes of the *Gazetteer*. The Government of H. E. Lord Reay, setting a high value upon the work, thought it desirable to give the Pandit every assistance towards making his history as complete as possible. In a Resolution, dated the 3rd January 1887, his Excellency in Council, considering that the value of isolated inscriptions is greatly enhanced by giving them their place in history, requested Collectors, Political Agents, and other officers in Guzerat to ascertain if any untranslated early copper-plate or stone inscriptions are in the possession of any States, religious institutions, or private persons within their charges, and induce the owners to produce such copper-plates or rubbings of the stone inscriptions and allow them to be forwarded for Pandit Bhagvanlal's use on promise of their being returned to the owners when done with. The Pandit himself was anxious to get through the work as early as possible, as would appear from his having made it a point to come to town from his residence at Walkeshwar and to spend two or three hours every evening at his rooms regularly with Mr. Ratiram. In this way, it is said, he was able to bring up three-fourths of the work in a condition fit for the press. The remainder, I am informed, is in the shape of notes in the Pandit's own handwriting, now in the possession of Mr. Karsandas Vallabdhas, the executor of the Pandit's Will. Various causes seem to have delayed the appearance in print of this important work. The Pandit desired to be thorough, and in fulfilment of this desire every new inscription, copper-plate or stone, that he met with, unhinged his mind for a time. This, added to a somewhat morbid presentiment in his own mind that his end was approaching, and, not improbably, the professional engagements of Mr. Ratiram himself, may have protracted the completion and publication of a work of which the publication has been looked forward to with interest as embodying the mature results of the Pandit's lifelong study of Indian epigraphy. It is to be hoped that it will see light at no distant date.

WHAT THE PANDIT HAS DONE FOR INDIAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

And now to sum up this

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PERSONS intending to go to POONA in the season, can avail themselves of our POONA BRANCH, in East Street. All Goods almost at Bombay prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ICES, ICES, four kinds daily. Every day different kinds. Also Wines and Spirits of the best qualities. To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

LOST, about the 16th inst., a small FOX-TERRIER, white, with tan head and ears, answers to the name of "Holly." Whoever brings the same to 33, Marine Lines, will be rewarded.

GUTTAPERCHA TISSUE, best quality, Rs. 2-4 per yard. Oiled silk, superior, best quality, Rs. 3-12 per yard. Chamois skin, best quality, Re. 1-14 per piece, at WRIGHT and Co., Chemists, near Forbes's Ice Factory, Fort.

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THE FAMILY COOKING STOVES, for the million, another shipment, just to hand.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Meadow Street, Fort.

THE FAMILY COOKING STOVES, made specially to burn firewood and to suit the requisites of the Indian Public.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort.

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THE FAMILY KITCHENERS are also fitted with sliding rings to the fire holes, so as to suit any size of our copper chatties.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

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BAY ARAB HORSE, FOR SALE, well-bred, good action, six years old. For Saddle or Harness, 14-3 hands. Certified to be sound.—Apply to "HIPPO," *Bombay Gazette* office.

SUTTONS SEEDS in hermetically sealed boxes, just received. Vegetable, at Rs. 1, 8, and 16 each. Flower, at Rs. 1, 6, and 8 each.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

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CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

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TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system;
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AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the B, B, and C. L. Railway Co. Goods Station at Carnac Bunder,
250 bags grain sweepings.

ON FRIDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs, MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.
10 cases white net and muslin.
10 ,, Trousering cloth and Black calico.
6 ,, Coloured Satin and flower velvet.
5 ,, White shirting and Handkerchiefs.
7 ,, Coloured Prints and Handkerchiefs.
A quantity of gray half Hose, cotton Umbrellas, Matches, Color, Paint Accordeons, Concertinas, Toys, &c.
On account and at the risk of Mathooradas Cutchra—
M. C. A. 687 16-17 2 Cases Turkey red Prints 35 by 40 yards.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. A. Allan and C. D. Nunees, and by the order of Mooljee Pursotum, Esquire.
65 Pieces Woolen Casumere cloth of various colors.
3 ,, Colored Cambridge Shirtings.
2 ,, Cotton Trousering cloths.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd May, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill Road, next to the Government House Gate, the valuable and handsome open carved and plain blackwood and teakwood, inlaid household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet toned rosewood semi-grand pianoforte by Kaps, a handsome mahogany coloured pony cars, a strong built office shigram, table hanging duplex lamp, handsome table ornaments, China flower vases, Brussels carpet, &c., the property of a gentleman.
Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.
The property of another gentleman,—
1 handsome high caste flea-bitten grey Arab horse, height 14-3½, age 7 years, fast, goes well in single and double harness, and also in saddle.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Mr. Pomajee Tejajee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramtoola Jaitha and Co.
Gold Jewellery consisting of Hirasackli, Locket, Kangri, Bangles, Chir, chunduchoori, toda, doro, Kada, Foolbali hathpian, rings, necklaces, also diamond ring, earrings and suri.
On account and at the risk of Mahomedbhoy Abdoolaly.
Gold Falkasackli coin, watch guard and 57½ Boxes silk.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square Pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., rich table ornaments, Japanese flower vases, Hink's kerosine oil, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, chromolithographs, a strong built handsome light landau, &c, the property of GEORGE GAIRAGAN, Esq.
Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Town Barracks, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m.
A quantity of unserviceable provisions, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and elegant French-polished carved and plain blackwood, and teakwood with inlaid and mixed satinwood household furniture, by Wimbridge Roberts and Jamsetjee Nowrojee, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, rich flower jars and, wall plates, Hink's kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Persian carpet, oil paintings, a collection of choice plants in pots, valuable books, &c. the property of A. COTTERELL TUPP, Esq., C. S.
Catalogues are published, and the propery is on view.
The property of another gentleman.
1 handsome English built mail phaeton by Booker and Co., London.
1 ,, powerful bay Australian horse.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD IRON &c., AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Dock premises, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst, at 2 p.m.
A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., the household furniture and effects of the late Mr. Albert Buchholtz, consisting of round, pier, card, side, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, drawing room and easy chairs, teapoys, book-shelf, screen, hat-stand, single cot, wardrobe, table and hanging lamps, pictures, table ornaments, figures, glassware, books, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, lady's saddle, &c.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CLEARANCE SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY AT BYCULLA, OPPOSITE MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS'S WORKSHOP, CARNAC BUNDER, &c.

Under instructions from Mr. P. D. Framjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m.
New and second-hand machinery, machines, pumps, engines, &c., to close accounts and shipments.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE of valuable landed property at Musjid Bridge Street on the Elphinstone Land Estate.
On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Manockjee Muncherjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Thucker Tricumjee Morarjee, in pursuance of the power of sale, given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of June, 1887—
All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the Elphinstone Land Estate, at Musjid Bridge South Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3185, and assessed by the Municipality under ward Nos. 5340 and 5349 and street Nos. 2, 34 and 47, containing by admeasurement 234 square yards and five-ninths of a square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Namabai, widow of Bharmul Purbut, on the west by the property of Kurmalee Soorjee, on the north by the Musjid Bridge South Street, and on the south by the Surat Street, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Tricumjee Morarjee and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dorabjee Nanabhai Wadia and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, the Executors of the last Will and the Testament of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia,

TELEGRAMS.

THE PROPOSED TRANSFER OF SIND.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 22.

I understand that the India Office insists that in the event of Sind being annexed to the Punjab, the whole of the Central Provinces should be transferred to Bombay. Importance is attached to the expression of local opinion.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 21.

Floods of the Mississippi have submerged 250,000 acres, mostly of wheat land, in Illinois, and terrible distress prevails among the population.

THE CRIMES ACT IN IRELAND.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Mr. Thomas Condon, M. P. for East Tipperary, who was convicted and imprisoned on a charge of inciting persons at Mitchelstown not to fulfil their lawful obligations and was released on Saturday last, has been sentenced to another month's imprisonment for an offence under the Crimes Act.

CAPTURE OF A BURMESE OUTLAW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 21.

Tweknalu, who was captured at Mone by Col. Sartorius, is an outlaw. He was formerly a Shan priest who married the mother of the young Shan Prince whom King Theebaw had made Tsawbwa of Mone, *vice* the rightful Chief, Kunkyi, who, having in conjunction with several others rebelled against the Burmese in 1882, fled to Kiangton during the minority of his stepson. Tweknalu assumed the regency until 1886, when, after the British annexation, the exiled Chiefs returned to their native states in the train of the Limbin Prince and reinstated themselves. Tweknalu fled from state to state until May, 1887. When the Limbin confederacy was broken up Tweknalu and Kunkyi were invited by Mr. Hildebrand, Superintendent of the Shan States, to lay their respective claims before the Chief Commissioner, who decided in favour of Kunkyi, the hereditary Chief. Tweknalu fled to some Trans-Salween Shan States, and busied himself in gathering adherents, and a few months ago, returning to Mone, succeeded in ousting the rightful Sawbwa, refusing allegiance to the British, and attacking and overrunning territories subject to the Chiefs, feudatories of British Government; also committing dacoities on peaceable villages.

Colonel Sartorius next proceeds to Mokme to reinstate Kunhmon, the rightful Sawbwa, whom Sawlapaw, the Eastern Karenee Chief, has driven away. The latter and followers are now holding the southern portion of the State.

GRATUITIES TO NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

The Secretary of State has ruled that in future gratuities to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, for good service will remain in the custody of the Horse Guards, and with accumulated interest will be payable in England on the death, or discharge of the recipient. If he dies, or is discharged, in India, the amount will be sent here for payment.

THE MILITARY AND THE INCOME-TAX.

The Government of India has decided that gratuities paid in India to widows of officers killed in action in Burma are liable to the income-tax. Officers and others serving with the Sikkim force are not exempted from the income-tax.

THE COW KILLING QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 22.

A public meeting was held in the High School hall, yesterday morning. Mr. C. Chapman, Deputy Commissioner, was president. Sriwan Swamy, secretary to the Cow Memorial Fund, Allahabad, addressed the meeting in Hindi, for one hour, on agricultural welfare, commercial prosperity and national and international wealth as tending to the political greatness of the Empire. He strongly advised the preservation and improvement of the bovine species, especially of cows. The Swamy was listened to with rapt attention. The president said the movement was a noble and laudable one, and was deserving of help. It would do good to all India. Support should be given ungrudgingly. A resolution, expressing sympathy and approving of the submission of a memorial, was unanimously passed.

THE SIKKIM FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 22.

Colonel Graham is receiving supplies for the whole of the Sikkim field force sufficient to last to the end of June and for the 32nd Pioneers and 250 mules for a period of four months from 1st July.

THE DECCAN MINING AFFAIR.

One of the results of the Deccan mining exposure it appears may be the appointment of a Royal Commission to take in hand the entire working of the Limited Liability Companies Act. That Act has been a good deal before the world of late, and it is now being strongly denounced by financial papers.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MR. LESLIE SAUNDERS.

Mr. Leslie Saunders, Commissioner of Berar, was killed by a fall from his horse at Chikalda, in the Ellichpur district, this morning. Mr. Saunders, who entered the Civil Service in 1858, had, previous to his appointment to Berar, for many years been Commissioner of Ajmere.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

The melancholy intelligence has been received by the Government of India that Mr. Leslie Saunders, Commissioner of Berar, was killed this morning by a fall while riding at Chikalda, in the Ellichpur District.

INVESTITURE OF SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS WITH THE K.G.C.I.E.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

A levée was held this evening at Viceregal Lodge, and was numerously attended. After the levée the investiture of the Commander-in-Chief with the Order of Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire took place in an adjoining room. The members of the Order present in Simla were seated on either side of the Viceregal chair of State, and the ceremony was also witnessed by numerous spectators, including several ladies. After the Viceroy had taken his seat, Mr. Durand, dressed in the robes of the Secretary of the Order, stated the business before the assembly. Sir Frederick Roberts was then invested in the robes of the Order and conducted before the Viceroy, who decorated him with the collar of the Knight Grand Commander and conferred the title in the name of the Queen-Empress. This concluded the ceremony.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 21.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania left here for Bombay on the evening of the 19th instant.

LISBON, MAY 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

HONGKONG, MAY 22.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay this morning.

ZANZIBAR, MAY 22.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Merka arrived here yesterday.

ADEN, MAY 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay and Karachi, left here this afternoon.

NOTES FROM MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 21.

The Matheran season is now at its height. A lawn-tennis tournament is being kept up with great spirit at the Gymkhana every afternoon, and last Saturday we had a tea party given us by our genial Superintendent, under the lofty branches of a new forest that has been just opened up to the public and added to the attractions of Matheran by his judicious energy. The newly-discovered country lies to the east of the long ridge leading to Panorama Point, and is some seven hundred feet below the average elevation of the Matheran plateau. There are two ways of approaching it, one by the road leading past Mount Barry and Governor's Hill, the other by descending the Neral Road to the distance of a mile below the *dasturi*, and then turning to the left. Although it is only by the latter way that it is possible and easy to ride in tonjon, or on horseback, right into the heart of the forest, most of us preferred to turn off to the left before the *dasturi*, and climb the lofty heights on the east side of the Panorama Ridge. By so doing we obtained on our route a splendid view of the bold range of the Ghauts in the distance and of the vast intervening plain intersected by the Callian River. After passing Barry Mount and Governor's Hill, and proceeding some distance on the way to Panorama Point, we found a path turning to the right and leading down towards the forest, whose tree-tops were discernible far below. This path was so steep that riders had to dismount, and even tonjons could not well be carried down till they were disburdened of their fair occupants. Thus with painful steps and slow, with the red dust of the new-made path forcing its way into our shoes, we walked down to the rendezvous, not failing to notice on the left a most wonderful creeper which, in the form of a huge double-twisted cable, stretched from the ground, seemingly without any support, straight to the tops of some high trees. We soon got to the bottom and found tea spread for us beneath a canopy of green branches that toward high above us, and prevented the least ray of the afternoon sun from reaching the ground. It is, indeed, a very beautiful forest. The most characteristic feature in the scenery is the large number of palm-trees called *mars*. Their tall branchless stems make an effective contrast with the ordinary dicotyledonous trees with which their foliage is blended. On account of the prevalence of this tree the new territory now added to Matheran is to be called the Mar Forest, by which name it will be distinguished from the Primæval Forest, below Chowk Point. In spite of the distance a large company assembled on the carpeted space which our host had prepared for our reception in the jungle. Of the guests who gathered together in the Mar Forest I shall try and give as exhaustive a list as I can, first apologising to any whose name I may inadvertently omit or misspell. There were present:—Mr. and Mrs. Vidal, Mr. and Mrs. Wyer, Mr. and Mrs. FitzGibbon, Mrs. Crawley-Boevey, Mrs. James Jardine, Mrs. Maidment, Mrs. Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. Farran, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Bethell, the Misses Bethel, Colonel Stockley, the Misses Stockley, the Misses Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Van Hantleman, Miss Jefferson, Miss Dunn, Miss Clough, Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth, Mrs. Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Captain Melville, Dr. Gibson, Dr. Waters, Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Frazer Hore, Mr. Owen, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Lynn, Mr. Fellowes, Captain Wilson, and Mr. Reddie. After tea we all adjourned to another glade, and on our way thither picked up some late arrivals who had evidently miscalculated the distance to be traversed. In this second glade the game of rounders was played with vigour until cautious people began to look anxiously at their watches and warn us that if we stayed much longer we should run a fair chance of being benighted and late for dinner. These provident warnings induced the party to return to the sylvan scene in which the refreshments had been laid out. Here we drank lots of claret and champagne cup and spoiled our dinners by eating too tempting cakes and biscuits. Then there was mounting in hot haste, and we hurried home through the deepening shadows to our respective places of abode, having spent a most delightful afternoon, and enjoyed the contemplation of all varieties of mountain and forest scenery.

The Gymkhana Tournament has been during the past week the principal excitement. Three couples are still left in to contend for Mr. Vidal's prize, namely, Mr. Vidal and Mrs. Frere, Captain Wilson and Mrs. Oswald, Mr. Farran and Miss LaTouche. The contest will probably be decided next Tuesday. On Thursday Mr. Pinto gives his usual Queen's birthday dinner with champagne *galore*, and it is whispered that Dr. Barry will give us another entertainment on Saturday, I believe, which will take the form of a concert or a dance. It is a pity that we can't have both, for it would be hard to say whether the hill has a larger amount of musical talent or gestic lore at its command this season. At Pinto's we have got a piano, and every evening after dinner there is plenty of good singing and playing, which makes the hours pass pleasantly away.

To sum up, we are having a very happy time of it and a good season. A large congregation assembled yesterday afternoon at the pretty little church, and those who preferred a more puritanical form of worship could gratify their tastes by going to the Sanitarium and hearing an American missionary hold forth. The only people inclined to grumble are the owners of houses. All the hotels are full, but very few bungalows are occupied. The truth is, I think, that many ladies who come up here are very glad to leave behind them during their holiday all household cares, and prefer to have everything done for them. An additional consideration is that the hotel charges are very moderate as compared with the expense of a bungalow, except in the case of large families. In every other respect the season is most successful. Matheran is looking beautiful. The thick morning mists make the air delightfully cool. All the roads and paths are swept and garnished, and the sanitary state of the hill, under Dr. Barry's vigorous superintendence, is most excellent. If the Augean stables were at Matheran, his energy would assuredly somehow or other get them cleansed.

I have forgotten to say anything about the tigers and panthers that are said to be infesting the hill. But what can I say on the subject, except that I have neither seen them, nor spoken with anyone who has seen them? If, however, they happen to meet me, and I survive to tell the tale, you shall assuredly have a full description of them.

POLITICAL DETECTIVES AND POLITICAL DINNERS.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 4.

As showing that Irish members are subject to police espionage, even when there is no charge against them, I may mention a little incident in which I myself played a humble part on Monday evening. I happened to be in the Central Lobby just before dinner, waiting to see a Conservative Member, when I observed one of Mr. Parnell's followers, with whom I am acquainted, in conversation with the London correspondent of an important county paper. As soon as he had finished talking to the newspaper representative, the hon. member crossed over to me, and we began talking about the usual topics of the evening—the Grand Old Man's speech on the Death Duties, the enhancement of Mr. Blane's sentence, the condition of the National League (which he declared to be more powerful now than it ever was),—together with some personal and private matters. Suddenly I noticed his countenance change, and the genial tones which he had been using gave place to surliness. I could not understand what was the matter. Fearing that I might have incautiously dropped an expression which had wounded his feelings, I ventured to ask him what had occurred to disturb him. "O," he replied, "it is those detectives." "What detectives?" I inquired. He answered, "Directly they see any Irish member engaged in conversation with a friend or a visitor they come up close to them, to try to find out what it is they are talking about." As this was a new experience to me in England—I once received some attention from two detectives in Ireland—I burst out laughing, and asked my indignant friend to point out the man who had given him such annoyance. He did so, at the same time regretting that he had allowed the opportunity to pass for giving the detective a piece of his mind. The man's face was new to me, as I suppose mine was to him, for I was much amused to notice that he kept his eye upon me until the Conservative Member, with whom I had an appointment, joined me with another well-known supporter of the Government, when I ceased to be an object of suspicion. The detective was evidently new to his work, and although he was apparently got up to look like a countryman, the disguise was exceedingly thin.

It is a commonplace in English political experience that a man may be a Parliamentary member of an English political party for years and never come into personal contact with his leaders; he may even be personally unknown to his leaders. This is likewise true of the leaders of respective parties themselves. Unless they happen to meet socially they may be absolutely ignorant of one another in any but a political sense. Politics alone do not provide a man with comrades or put him on familiar terms with his so-called colleagues. An instance of the manner in which great men in the House of Commons may know little or nothing of each other socially is to be found in the fact that, until a few months ago, when they delayed a division for a few moments for an informal chat, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell had never spoken to each other, and until Monday last had never spent an hour in each other's company. For years they have been in alliance; they have been fighting side by side in a common cause for a long period, and yet have not known one another. The barrier was completely broken down, as I have said on Monday. Mr. G. Armistead, M.P. for Dundee, an old and very staunch friend of the Gladstones'—at whose house indeed Mr. Herbert Gladstone finds a home during the session,—made up a party of six, and dined them at his house in Cleveland Square, under the shadow of St. James's Palace. Mr. Armitstead is an ideal host, and the function must have been as pleasant as could be desired. A report of the conversation across the dinner-table would be the most entertaining contents our newspapers have published for many a day: there are few more brilliant talkers than the aged leader of the Liberals, while Mr. Parnell is an exceptionally well read and cultured man. Nothing, of course, in the shape of political action will follow this meeting of the English and Irish leaders, even though Unionist and Conservative leader-writers have been as wise in their comments upon the incident as Lord Burleigh was accustomed to look, while shallow wits tickled the ears of the groundlings. But the fact was worthy of mention. Chiefly worthy, because it is only a link in a chain of incidents. The political alliance between the bulk of the Liberal Party and the Irish Nationalists is accompanied with an equally close social alliance. Mr. Armitstead, again, it was who set the fashion by inviting Mr. Dillon to be his guest. The practice is not confined to London, but everywhere in the country where the Liberal "classes" still hold with the bulk of the Party. A Nationalist M.P., because he is such, is treated with social courtesy.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT ON INDIAN CRIMINAL APPEALS.

Our London correspondent writes:—Indian procedure in the matter of appeals in criminal cases, to which I referred last week, has at last come in for a share of attention. It has, however, only been dealt with in the most perfunctory manner. Out of the hundreds of competent Anglo-Indians in England not one has submitted a plain and adequate statement of the facts. Enough has, nevertheless, transpired to enable Sir William Harcourt to exhibit himself in a most unfavourable, not to say dishonest, aspect. One becomes ashamed of politics when a man in Sir William's position can descend to such pitiful reasoning as is to be found in the following extract from a long letter in Tuesday's *Times*:—"Nor," he writes, "do I think that your 'Indian ex-Judge' has at all 'mended the hand' by his illustration from the meridian of Calcutta. We have degenerated, and seem to be degenerating fast, under a Unionist *regime* in our primary conceptions of justice and of liberty, but we have not yet quite reached the point of reconstructing our English criminal law on Eastern models. It is, I daresay, thought that what is good enough for Hindoos may suffice for Irishmen. That is an idea quite in keeping with the 'Hottentot' illustration. It is an admirable specimen of the Unionist view of the Union and the equality of treatment which is guaranteed to the Irish people. It is the 'nigger' theory carried out in practice." This is topsy-turvydom with a vengeance "Reconstructing an English criminal law on Eastern models." As a matter of fact, the "Eastern model" is a Western model, is the ripest fruit of English jurists working in a field where they are not trammelled as they would be in their own country. Either Sir William is crassly ignorant or he is dishonest beyond even the permissibility of politics. Of course, having so completely perverted the spirit of Indian legal practice, the inferences which follow are perverted also. Read again, all that follows from the words, "It is, I daresay," in the passage I have cited, and then ask yourself what you think of that from a first-class statesman aspiring to lead one of the two great parties in the State. I know what I think of it, and I know also that what, in the matter of criminal appeal, "is good enough for Hindoos" is not yet considered good enough either for Irishmen or Englishmen. The most advanced of humanitarians and law reformers in England are desirous of assimilating Indian procedure with English practice. Some day soon they will succeed. A bill will be introduced into the House of Commons establishing a Supreme Court of Criminal Appeal which will be on all fours with similar courts in India. When that day comes so much political capital will there be to be made out of it that I make bold to say its strongest advocate will be Sir William Harcourt. What he now derides and stigmatizes as a Unionist dodge will become a sheet anchor of the liberties of the English and Irish peoples. I don't wonder that men of character and conscience sometimes declare themselves sick of politics.

BROACH AND THE NERBUDDA BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, MAY 21.

The town of Broach was known among the Greeks as Braganza, and it also goes by the Sanscrit name of Bhragoorashtra among the Hindoos. It is situated on an artificial mound, a commanding position on the northern bank of the Nerbudda, about twenty-five miles from its mouth, and is about 200 miles north of Bombay. In regard to its history and traditions it is one of the most ancient and best known cities and ports, not only of Guzerat but of Western India, having been in existence as far back as four thousand years. The antiquity and importance of this town is sufficiently proved by the recent discovery of some Egyptian, Venetian, and other old coins, said to be three thousand years old or upwards, which were found accidentally in digging the foundations of a large cistern or reservoir (built by a Parsee gentleman for charitable purposes), such as those in which rain water is stored for drinking purposes by the inhabitants of Guzerat and elsewhere. There are curious figures stamped on the coins, and the characters are hieroglyphics, and not easily decipherable except by antiquarians. The inhabitants of the city are Brahmins, who pride themselves on being descended from the legendary founder of the city, Bhriga. The rich Bunyas of the city for the most part profess the Jain religion, and their number and their prolonged influence in the words of a writer confirm the history of the traveller, Hissan Isang, who, in the 7th century, had found at Broach ten temples and ten Buddhist monasteries, with 300 monks.

WHAT THE PARSEES HAVE DONE FOR BROACH.

It is only a century since this town came under the benignant Government of Great Britian, and the improvements and changes made during the last twenty-five or thirty years in the town are remarkable. I am sure I shall not be accused of drawing upon imagination when I say that the town is indebted to the Parsees for the mighty changes that have taken place in the course of the last three decades. They are the pioneers of every movement conducive to the welfare of the town.

DECLINE OF THE SHIPPING TRADE.

In Broach there are now large public buildings, several well-made roads, the handsome Railway station of the B. B. &. C. I. R. Company, and the magnificent Railway Bridge over the Nerbudda, which I intend to describe more particularly in this paper for the edification of my readers, the public gardens and pleasure grounds, and last, not least, the Municipality under native management, about the disgraceful condition of which body since the effacement of the Collector-Presidents I will speak at some length some other day. At one time the port of Broach was a most flourishing one, being the only shipping centre for the whole of the export and import trade of the entire district between the Nerbudda and the Mahye. Of late years the shipping trade (which altogether belonged to the Parsees) has fallen off very considerably, as the Railway Company has been the means of dividing the trade and transferring it to several small marts along the line of rail. The certainty of the railway has many advantages; but as trade settles down, I am of opinion that cheap water carriage will tempt much of the produce to and from the north-west to make Broach the commencement and termination of its acquaintance with the Railway Company.

COTTON MILLS AND FACTORIES.

Several cotton mills and factories have sprung up of recent years owing to the direct communication by rail with Bombay and the cheapness and abundance of labour, fuel, water, cotton and other necessary materials, so that what was lost of the local trade and industry through the opening of the line of railway, which has its terminus in Ahmedabad, has been regained by the profitable working of the mills and cotton factories. For the introduction of this rising industry—about which I had to speak at some length in your paper of the 12th April—in the town of Broach, which supplies bread to thousands of hungry souls, we can safely give the palm to those merchant-princes, Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. The subsequent extension of the line of railway to the north-west and Kattyawar has opened large centres of demand all over the country for local produce, and especially for the yarn and cloth manufactured by the mills, and has given a fresh impetus to the working and manufacturing industry of the place, and its capabilities are being steadily developed.

A SILK FACTORY FORTY-TWO YEARS AGO.

About forty-two years ago a silk factory—a novel enterprise in Guzerat in those days—was started here by Mr. Sheriarjee Pestonjee Solbhaisett, the writer's father, (for further information see Campbell's *Gazetteer*, vol. II., which speaks at more length about Mr. Sheriarjee and his silk factory). Mr. Sheriarjee brought over worms from a farm or factory under Dr. Bean's supervision, and planted several thousands of mulberry trees in a large plot of land at Broach, called the Borah Baree. By his skill and industry the enterprise throve, and the silk produced was found to be equal, if not superior, to Chinese stuff. Samples of the silk produced in this factory were sent to Government and approved, and Mr. Sheriarjee was promised support and assistance, both moral and material. Time went on, but, for reasons not necessary to be stated here, the silk factory and industry in Broach did not progress further. It is a great pity that the Government do not encourage such useful industries in India, for which there is a good deal of room in the country, and which might, in the long run, be profitable both to the Government and the people.

A MIGHTY BANYAN TREE.

About twelve miles from Broach, on the island up the Nerbudda, is the celebrated bunyan tree covering from three to four acres of ground, and so large that there is said to be accommodation for 10,000 men under it. The legend is that it grew out of the tooth-pick of Kabir, whose name it bears. Most of the foreign travellers through Guzerat pay a visit to the tree, which is in itself a prodigy of nature owing to its gigantic proportions and its antiquity. It is a species of fig (*ficus Indica*) and, as a writer says, was known to ancient travellers, and which in the 18th century had already 350 principal trunks and 3,000 secondary branches. Numerous inundations of the river had worked havoc with the island and with the renowned tree. The same writer says that at the foot of the principal trunk there is a little cavity (the writer, however, could not see it for himself during his late recent visit to the sacred tree) in which are arranged some stones of Phallic form besides an architectural fragment of ruder work. He says the Brahmins call it "Matadevee" (the mother). It is one of the popular names given to the wife of Siva in particular, and the name generally given by worshippers and even by priests to all the unknown goddesses whom they cannot better define.

CORNELIAN MINES.

About fifteen miles from this spot are the renowned Cornelian mines, from which the Cambay market is supplied. An annual fair is held at a place about thirteen miles from Broach called "Sukultirth;" hence the name "Sukultirthni-jatra," meaning a place of sanctity and pilgrimage. Here are to be seen large numbers of people of both sexes, especially Hindoos, bent on the holy mission in thousands and tens of thousands. These alone, with another curious class of people, make a sight never to be forgotten by a visitor. That class consists of ascetics, devotees, and other religious mendicants, who twist and torture their wasted bodies into all sorts of shapes and sizes, and rejoice in privation and self-mortification. Some of them put themselves under a vow to drink, or eat, at long intervals; some to eat only a particular kind of food, and some drink only; some begrime their bodies with sweet oil and go about naked; some curiously daub or paint themselves, probably for their own or other people's amusement; some allow their hair to grow to an immense length, or their nails to a length of two or three inches; some bury their heads in the mud for a length of time without fear of death or suffocation; and other things are done which would appear incredible or impossible to the more civilised world. Broach has long been the emporium of commerce, the seat of active industry and enterprise, and the mart of textile fabrics in Guzerat. In ages gone by, when the Mogul Empire extended to Guzerat it was looked upon as a great port and harbour on account of the depth and greatness of the river on which it stands. Broach was famous in the old days for its tissues, but this trade is now very small. Ivory carving is yet carried on on a small scale.

THE NERBUDDA.

Cotton mills and ginning factories are cropping up year after year, giving employment to a large number of Europeans and natives. The majestically flowing river Nerbudda offers peculiar facilities and advantages to the export and import trade of the town. Large ships and sailing vessels with "buttellas" and other country crafts make up the shipping in the river. The flooding of the river helps the cultivation of the naturally rich black soil of Broach, which is irrigated and rendered more productive and arable by the subsiding waters of the Nerbudda and the alluvial deposits left behind. There is an inundation every year during the south-west monsoon, which turns into a beautiful sheet of water most of the low-lying country about and around the river and supplies water to the parched and arid soil which is then ready to be put under cultivation for the year. Broach cotton is known in all the large markets of Europe, if not of the world, and there is a constant demand for it.

THE MANCHESTER OF GUZERAT.

Broach grown cotton is admired for its purity and flexibility. This city has justly earned the name of the Manchester and Garden of Guzerat. There was an exhibition held in Broach, (under the secretaryship of good old James Greaves—peace to his ashes—a true personation of honest John Bull and founder of the well-known firm of Greaves, Cotton and Co.) in the year 1868, of Indianarts and manufactures, which event made the city well known all over India. During his visit to Broach the late Governor of Bombay happily described it in some such words as these:—"With the new Nerbudda Bridge, and the majestically flowing river which it spans, the ancient town of Broach, associated with so many pleasing and memorable traditions, is a sight rarely to be seen and not to be soon forgotten, and I shall do myself the pleasure of visiting it again if an opportunity offers, when I hope to make a better acquaintance with the city and its people. There is no regular scheme in the system for water-supply; nor are there water-works of any description for the town of Broach. Some of the inhabitants collect rain-water in small cisterns or reservoirs built for the purpose in their houses, and depend solely upon these for their water-supply, and some who can afford it use the water of a few sweet water wells, while the rest depend upon the river. The great importance that Broach at the present time enjoys over all the collectorates is due to cotton and its numerous cotton mills, the tall chimneys of which catch the eye of the traveller from afar off, as the palm-trees catch the first eye of an English traveller sojourning in India, and create in him a desire to see this town of enterprise and business. The drainage and sanitation of the town, though a question of the first importance, has been sadly neglected.

A FEAT IN ENGINEERING.

The magnificent bridge over the Nerbudda, one of the mightiest feats in bridge engineering in India, was completed and opened on the 16th May, 1881, under the auspices of the able and energetic Chief Engineer and Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, who has since returned to England. The bridge consists of 25 spans of wrought-iron girders of 180 feet, the spans resting on piers consisting of two cast-iron columns, 14 feet in diameter below and 10 feet above the ground, each column being sunk to an average depth of 123 feet below rail-level. The cost of the bridge is estimated as falling within thirty-eight lakhs, or Rs. 810 per foot run of bridge. This cost will place it as one of the cheapest bridges in India. It is three and a half times the length of the Charing Cross Bridge in London, its foundations are twice as deep as those of the Charing Cross Bridge, and it is twice the height of that bridge. The old bridge, which consists of Warren girders, of 60 feet span, supported on cast-iron columns, 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, was built some twenty-five years since. The rapid progress which the art of bridge-making, in common with every other department of engineering science, has made during the past few years, opened the way to a material improvement in the method of bridging this river; and when in 1876 as many as 25 out of 69 spans of the bridge were carried away by a flood, the Company's directors determined to construct a new bridge, and a design was furnished by the eminent engineer, Sir John Hawkshaw, for the new bridge. The cast-iron cylindrical columns, when sank to the required depths, were filled with strong hydraulic concrete, the water being first pumped out before the concrete was put in position.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Two of the columns placed at right angles to the length of the bridge, and at a distance of 37 feet 6 inches from centre to centre, form a pier, and are connected at the top by two strong box girders, weighing 21½ tons each, strongly secured to the columns by holding down bolts two inches in diameter. A second box girder, 4 feet square, placed near high-water mark between the columns, and strongly bolted to them, acts as an additional stiffener to the pier. The piers are placed at a distance of 187 feet 6 inches centre to centre. The 25 spans of superstructure adopted may be described as trusses with parallel booms, vertical struts, and inclined ties with three cross bays formed by the struts. The trusses are 19 feet 6½ inches deep, and their length from centre to centre of bearings is 183 feet 3 inches. The superstructure throughout is rivetted, and much of it was done in England; but notwithstanding, 575,000 rivets had to be put in place in India in order to render the superstructure fit to support its rolling load. The rails are carried on heavy longitudinal timbers, 10 inches by 16 inches, which rest on and are bolted to the wrought-iron cross-bearers. The total length of the bridge is 4,037½ feet; moving dimensions being 14 feet wide, 15 feet 11 inches high, which allows of the open waggons being utilised to the utmost with a load of half-pressed cotton. The total weight of cast-iron in the bridge is 6,542 tons, and of wrought-iron 6,692 tons.

THE WORK COMMENCED.

The construction of the bridge was commenced on the 7th December, 1877, under the management of Mr. J. White and Mr. G. H Bayley. In order to form some idea of the amount of labour necessary to sink these columns I may mention that as much as 41,364 tons of topweighting had to be placed on the columns at an average height of 20 feet above low water, and subsequently removed. In addition to the above weighting there was the combined weight of the columns, with their internal rings of cement concrete, which amounted to 19,949 tons, giving a total of 61,313 tons in order to attain the amount of sinking which was considered necessary to ensure the stability of the piers. After the columns were sunk to the full depth and filled with cement concrete, a further test weight of 400 tons was placed on the top of each column; this weight was lifted through an average height of 40 feet. The total amount of Portland cement used in the concreting of the columns was 5,500 tons. The depth of the foundation of the columns under the bed of the river varies from 55 to 104 feet, and 74 to 105½ feet under low water. Some of these columns are supposed to have reached the greatest depth yet obtained in bridge building, namely, 104 feet under the bed of the river, or 105½ feet under low water, and in no case are any of these columns founded less than from 40 to 45 feet in hard material. The usual number of working days taken to complete the ordinary column was 200. Some of the deep columns, however, took 750 days. The boring through the conglomerates, which formed a large portion of the sinking, and in many cases were 30 feet in thickness, was performed at the rate of 3½ inches per day. The tools used for boring and excavating the material, through which the columns penetrated, were devised and made by the contractors on the site of the work. The *debris* from the boring operations was removed by Bull's dredgers, and, when necessary, by divers, who frequently worked under a head of 150 feet of water for short periods. Pumping had frequently to be resorted to during the progress of the sinking of the columns, which were driven in 13 feet of water under low water mark; the average time taken to place the materials on the staging and rivet up a truss was fifty days. The height of the underside of the truss over low water is 51 feet.

HOW MANY PERSONS WERE EMPLOYED.

The average number per month during the working seasons to whom employment had been given is as follows:—men, 36,396; women, 5,663; boys and girls, 1,237—total 43,836. In connection with the new bridge, the names, amongst others, of Messrs. Bayley and Hargreaves stand foremost. Mr. Hargreaves, the Resident Engineer, had done his work in an admirable manner, and it would not have been possible to have had any engineer upon whose care and accuracy in duties they could more certainly rely. Mr. George Bayley had in times past done works which in some continental countries would have entitled him to some kind of decoration. When the directors of the B. B & C. I. R. Company just proposed to undertake the bridge work, Mr. Bayley was Resident Engineer. He had distinguished himself in a most remarkable manner on more occasions than one, but particularly during a flood in the river, when he constructed 1,200 feet of line in an ingenius manner, and effected a great saving to the company.

This great bridge will be an everlasting monument of the power and skill of Englishmen in India. In conclusion, I must acknowledge my indebtedness to an English writer and critic for the hard facts and figures I have stated here with reference to the construction of the new Nerbudda Bridge. Such a graphic description, full of hard facts and figures, are beyond the power of a layman like me.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33 Farringdon-road, London.

DEPARTURE OF THE HON. RAYMOND WEST.

The Hon. Raymond West, Member of Council, who arrived from Mahableshwar on Sunday last, was a passenger by the English mail steamer which left Bombay yesterday. Leaving the Byculla Club, where he was temporarily residing, early yesterday afternoon, Mr. West lunched with some friends at the Yacht Club, whence he drove over at 4-15 p.m., with Dr. Peterson to the Apollo Bunder. Here he was met, by a number of European and native friends, among whom were Professor Forrest, Messrs. J. Griffiths, G. Geary, F.A. Spencer, Javerilal Umiashunker, Khan Bahadur Baskerao B. Pitale, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Krishnamookhram Atmaram Mehta, D. R. Chichgar, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Nagindas Toolseydas Marphatia, Kallabhai Lullobhai, of Surat, Manecklal Gordhandas of Mahee Kanta, Jeysutteabodhrao Trimulrao, M. B. Dadabhoy, Shapurjee Rustomjee Mistree, &c. Mr. West shook hands with those present, and was presented with garlands and bouqets of flowers by Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker and others. Accompanied by Professor Forrest, Dr. Peterson, Messrs. Griffiths, Spencer, and Javerilal, Mr. West left soon after in a steam launch for the mail boat. Colonel Wise, Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, was also a passenger by the same steamer.

OFFER OF A HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some weeks ago a letter appeared in several of the Indian papers from a correspondent at Masulipatam, inquiring if any one of our charitable institutions would undertake the charge of a deaf and dumb girl who, it was stated, was in a peculiarly destitute condition. For the information of the inquirer, I transcribe a reply which I find in the *Englishman's* Overland Mail of the 1st inst., and which the correspondent may not have an opportunity of seeing.

"If the friends of the deaf and dumb Hindu girl, mentioned in one of your late issues, will confide her to the care of R. C. nuns, we gladly offer her a home among our native orphans. Should the poor child be placed with us we undertake to provide for her, and will do our utmost to alleviate her sad lot. Your correspondent will kindly address:—'The Lady Superior, St. Joseph's Convent, Bankipore, E. I. R.'"

As there is yet no institution in India for the education and training of deaf and dumb girls, those interested in this child can hardly do better than place her (if not already provided for) under the care of the good nuns, who so kindly offer her the protection of a home.—Yours, &c.

T. A. W.

THE STORMONT FUND.

The following is the fourth list of subscriptions received by Mr. W. H. Propert:—

	Rs.
Amount previously published	8,192
Mr. R. E. Candy, C.S.	30
Mr. Shriniwas Balaji	50
Mr. W. A. Talbot	25
Mr. M. H. Scott, C.S.	50
Col. W. La Touche (2nd subscription)	10
Mr. H. T. Ommanney, C.S.	250
The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, B.C.S.	50
Mr. S. Hammick, C.S.	50
G. T. S., Meerut	25
Mr. R. A. Lamb, C.S.	100
Mr. K. N. Bhangaonkar	25
Mr. N. C. Soman	25
Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.	50
Dr. A. D. Pollen, C.S.	50
Through Mr. A. F. Woodburn, C.S.—	
Rs.	
Mr. A. F. Woodburn ... 100	
Khan Bahadur Nasarwanji Cursetji ... 10	
Khan Bahadur Framji Ardeser ... 5	
—	115
Mr. C. Dodgson, C.S.	25
Mr. H. J. Laudon	30
Total... Rs.	9,152
Add—	
Amounts paid direct to the Bank of Bombay.	
Hon'ble H. M. Birdwood, C.S.	100
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Kt.	100
Mr. J. G. Moore, C.S.	50
Mr. A. Shewan, C.S.	50
Mr. George Gregory	25
Mr. J. M. Henry	50
Mr. A. B. Steward, C. S.	50
Mr. C. M. Thatte	25
Lt.-Col. S. Babington	25
Messrs. Moolji Jetha and Co.	100
Grand Total... Rs.	9,727

G. I. P. RAILWAY GRIE

MILITARY NEWS.

MESSRS. SMYTH AND COMPANY, the local agents of Messrs. Dyer and Co., malt contractors, have, on behalf of their employers, obtained sanction to present a quart of beer to each European soldier in the garrison on her Imperial Majesty's birthday.

THE General Officer Commanding the Allahabad Division has submitted, for the favourable consideration of the military authorities of the Government of India, certain proposals for the replacement of the accoutrements of the Behar Light Horse. Some attention might also be paid to the accoutrements of the Allahabad Light Horse.

COLONEL CAUTLEY having fallen sick and been sent to Darjeeling for a change, has necessitated the recall from leave of Colonel M. C. Perreau, Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.

THE two companies of the 28th Bombay Infantry at Surat will be railed to Kirkee to rejoin headquarters, on being relieved by two companies of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, from Bombay.

LIEUTENANT H. A. K. JENNINGS, Ordnance Officer, Quetta, has been transferred to the arsenal at Rangoon.

THE head-quarters of the Madras 3rd Musketry Circle will be established at Secunderabad until the 31st October next.

THE first "bathing parade" at Attock was held on the 16th, and a gunner of the 5-1 Southern Division Royal Artillery very nearly came to grief. He got accidentally into the current and was rapidly being carried down the stream. He called loudly for help, and a boat that was handy was about to be put out to go to his aid, but a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Irish Regiment, boldly breasting the current, swam out and pluckily rescued the fast sinking man and brought him out. He was unconscious for a time, but was eventually brought round.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

THE following district order by Brig-Genl. C. D'U Latouche, directs the military celebration to-morrow of the Queen's Birthday:—Thursday, the 24th instant, being the day selected for the celebration of the Birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, the troops in garrison will parade in Review Order (Summer Clothing) as follows:—

The Royal Artillery and 2nd Gloster Regiment will parade at Colaba (on the 2nd Gloster Regimental Parade Ground) at 7 a. m., and will be formed up in line. Royal Artillery with guns in action on the right.

An Imperial Salute of 31 guns will be fired by the Royal Artillery. Three rounds of blank ammunition per rifle be issued to the Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. V. Shortland, Royal Artillery, will command the parade. The 2nd Gloster Regiment will furnish Points and Colors.

II. The 4th and 21st Bombay Infantry Regiments will parade on the General Parade Ground at 7 a. m., and will be formed up in line facing west at 12 paces interval.

The General Officer Commanding will command the parade.

Three rounds of blank ammunition per rifle to be issued.

The 21st Bombay Infantry will furnish Points and Colours.

Recruits and Boys will keep the ground.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

May 23.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
Pachmari Sky Races.
„ 26.—Pachmari Sky Races.
„ 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
June 4.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 5.—Simla Races.
„ 7.—Simla Races.
July 24.—Bangalore Races.
„ 26.—Bangalore Races.
„ 28.—Bangalore Races.
„ 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
„ 9.—Poona Sky Races.
„ 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

QUETTA POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE 7th Bombay Cavalry and the Quetta Station teams have played off their tie on the Polo tournament at Quetta. On throwing in the ball the Station at once took it down the ground, but only to have it as quickly returned; but playing well together. Fullerton hit a goal from a well placedback-hander of Plowden's.

On re-starting the 7th, by good backing-up, worked the ball down, and a good hit by Stevenson resulted in a goal. The game was now one all.

In the second round the play was as fast as before, the ball being rapidly taken from end to end of the ground and going more than once behind each line. Neither side was able to score.

The third bout opened with an attack on the goal of the 7th, which was well saved by Wadeson, who made a fine run, and being well backed-up got a goal. From this time to the end of the round the Station team were more or less penned up, but saved their goal. The score now stood two to one in favour of the cavalry.

The final round was the fastest, both teams doing all they knew. The Station started best, but were soon repulsed, and their goal threatened. Fullerton got the ball away and had a shot at the 7th goal, but failed to score; and on hitting out the 7th took the ball down, and Jones scored a point by a fine hit. Directly after Fullerton made the run of the day, taking the ball the whole length of the ground and only missing the goal by a few inches. Time was then called, leaving the 7th Bombay Cavalry victors by three goals to one.

Fullerton played brilliantly for the Station, but the 7th were undoubtedly the better team.

MADRAS.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.—An important question has arisen, at Bangalore, respecting the jurisdiction of native courts over European British-born subjects, out of a case recently tried by the District Magistrate of Tumkur. Messrs. Fuller and Barclay, European British-born subjects, employed on the Southern Maharatta Railway, waived their rights to be tried as such on charges of assault on natives. Mr. Fuller was fined Rs. 5 and Mr. Barclay was acquitted. The Mysore Chief Court, reviewing the case, entertained doubts as to the legality of the trial, Tumkur being foreign territory—that is, in a native State. The point was referred to the Dewan, who referred it to the British Resident, and the question was then submitted for the opinion of the Government of India, who have intimated that they entertain no doubt that the Magistrate of Tumkur had no jurisdiction to try such cases, and that the trial was illegal. Accordingly the Mysore Chief Court issued notices on the parties concerned to show cause why the proceedings of the Tumkur District Magistrate should not be quashed, and a fresh trial ordered before a competent tribunal. The case has been posted for the 25th instant.

OFFICIAL FORECAST OF THE MONSOON.

THE monsoon forecast drawn up by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and published in Saturday's *Gazette* is as follows:—

The following preliminary note and forecast has been prepared earlier than usual, at the request of the Government of India, with the object of stating the chief indications of the character of the approaching monsoon so far as they can be inferred from observations received up to date. It will be followed in the beginning of June by a final forecast based on the information of snowfall in the Himalayas during the months of April and May, and the meteorological observations of the month of May.

It may be premised that the strength and extension of the south-west monsoon currents appear to depend mainly upon three factors:—

1*st*.—The amount of snowfall and the period of its occurrence in the northern mountain districts of India.

2*nd*.—The local peculiarities of the weather in India itself immediately antecedent to the rains, and mainly impressed upon it during the preceding hot weather. These are chiefly measured by the local variations of pressure from the mean.

3*rd*.—Local peculiarities in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea over which the monsoon current passes before it reaches India.

The first factor appears to be mainly influential in determining the northward limits of the monsoon rains heavy and prolonged snowfall in the Hymalayas either delaying or preventing the extension of the monsoon current over Upper India during the rainy season. Several examples have occurred in recent years as in 1877 and 1880. The second factor appears to determine those large local district and provincial variations of rainfall during the monsoon which are evidently due to local conditions and peculiarities and not to a general cause such as heavy snowfall over the whole Himalayan area or variation in the number of sunspots. The excessive rainfalls in the Central Provinces, and at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi and Jeypore last year are examples. The third and last factor is of equal importance with the preceding, but it is that on which information is least in amount and is largest on being received. For example, last year the conditions in Upper India were favourable to a strong monsoon current from the Bay. It, however, proved to be throughout weaker than usual in Bengal and Northern India; but from the opinions of captains of the steamers navigating the Bay, and the commanders of the light vessels at the head of the Bay, the monsoon was most certainly stronger in the Bay itself, and more rain fell at sea and on the south of the Bay than usual.

In the present note it is only possible to state the snowfall conditions in the mountain districts of Northern India and the abnormal features (chiefly of pressure) in India itself up to the end of April.

SUMMARY OF SNOWFALL INFORMATION.

The information, although scanty, appears sufficient to give a fairly correct view of the snowfall of the past winter.

Over the greater part of the Afghan highlands the snowfall appears to have been either normal or less in amount than usual, except in the Spinghar and Safed Koh mountain districts, where very heavy snow seems to have fallen at the end of January and February. The snowfall in that area is said to be much heavier than that of last year. Both March and April were hot dry months, and the snow rapidly melted; but there was a large accumulation still on the Safed Koh at the end of April. There was, however, a general absence of north-west winds in Upper India, which was almost certainly due to the general small snowfall of the past winter.

The snowfall over the Western Himalayas was unusually small in amount previous to the last week of March. Much snow fell between that date and the 1st of May in some parts, as, for example, Kailang and Leh. It was probably more or less local, as the latest accounts appear to establish that the amount of snow lying on the higher elevations is smaller than usual. The passes in Kulu and Plach (if the reported depths be assumed to be approximately correct) had much less snow at the end of March 1888 than last year at the same date. It is almost certain that less snow has fallen than usual during the past winter over the North-Western Himalayas, and hence the thickness of snow on the higher elevations has almost certainly diminished during the past two mild winters.

The accounts of the snowfall in the Eastern Himalayas proved that to the north of Assam smaller amounts have fallen than last year. So far as can be judged the local snowfall was nevertheless either normal or slightly in excess of the average.

To sum up: the snowfall in the Eastern Himalayas was normal, and on the North Western Himalayas and the Afghan mountains very considerably below the average, except locally on the Safed Koh and Shutargardan. It thus agrees most closely with the snowfall distribution of the winter 1885-86, and to a less extent with that of last year. It differs considerably from that of 1883-84 (for which the reports were first obtained) and 1884-85. The preceding statement is based on the snowfall reports which have been received up to the present date, and are summarised for reference in the following paragraphs:—

ABNORMAL FEATURES OF PRESSURE IN INDIA DURING THE PAST FOUR MONTHS.

During the cold weather months of January and February the pressure variations were small and did not exceed 02" in any part of India.

Pressure was above the average in both Northern and Southern India: a belt of low pressure ran across the head of the Peninsula, corresponding with the tracks of the majority of the cold weather storms.

The commencement of the hot weather speedily altered the pressure variations. Temperature increased very rapidly, and at the end of April it was 2o to 6o above the average. The following are the pressure variations caused by the temperature conditions of March and April:—

a.—Pressure fell, rapidly in Northern India, and at end of April was below the average over the whole of Northern India, to the north of a line joining Karachi to Akyab. The variations increase from ·015" in East Bengal to ·045" in Central Punjab. This, it may be noted, is the distribution of pressure which usually accompanies a dry hot weather and follows deficient snowfall in the Himalayas.

b.—Pressure was above the normal over the rest of India. The increase is small and probably unimportant in Burma, North Madras and the Central Provinces. It exceeds ·025" over the western half of the Peninsula, and is unusually large over a belt of country to the east of the West Ghats stretching from Malagaon to Bellary. The anomalies for the month of April at all stations in this belt exceed ·05". They are largest for Poona (.07") and Belgaum (·09".)

c.—It is probable that the pressure relations established in March and April are unaltered in character. The prolonged heat of March and April was followed by stormy weather in the first week of May in Northern India.

Snow fell over some parts of the North West Himalayas, but it was probably local and not unusually large in amount, for the north west winds, which always set in over the Punjab after snowfall in the adjacent hills, only lasted for two days. Temperature, too, was reduced but only for a short period, and increased steadily and rapidly until the 16th May, on which day the maximum temperature in the Punjab was from 4o to 7o above that of the same day last year, an unusually dry and hot year.

Hence the large conditions, viz., deficient pressure in Northern and especially Upper India, and excessive pressure in the West Deccan, are similars to those of last year, but are more strongly marked. The chief difference is in the Central Provinces and adjacent districts, where the deficient pressure of last year is replaced by pressure slightly in excess.

PROBABLE CHARACTER OF THE APPROACHING MONSOON.

The following are the probable indication based on these conditions: 1st, the low pressure which at present obtains over Northern India from East Bengal to the Punjab favours the early establishment of the Bengal current over Bengal and the Gangetic Valley, to which it will probably give normal or abundant rain; 2nd, the distribution of pressure in Southern India (more especially in the West Deccan) is such as is usually associated with delay in the establishment of the monsoon on the Bombay coast and with diminished rainfall in the Bombay Deccan; 3rd, the unfavourable conditions in Southern India are associated with favourable conditions in North West India, as was the case last year. It is hence not probable that the monsoon rainfall in the Deccan will be largely reduced below its normal amount.

It will thus be seen that, with the exception of the high pressure conditions in the West Deccan, indications are favourable for a strong and early monsoon. It should, however, be remembered that this inference may be modified by pressure changes at present in progress, or by, what is even of greater importance, unknown pressure conditions in the Bay of Bengal or Arabian Sea.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

FACTORIES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

MR. JONES, formerly Inspector of Factories under the Bombay Government, has made the following report to the Factory Department of the Home Office:—

Shortly after I arrived in Bombay I found that my inspection duties were confined to the Presidency of Bombay, and that the great majority of the factories had been established on the eastern side of India. The remainder were situated in or near Calcutta, in the Madras Presidency, and in the North-West provinces. I fully expected that badly-constructed mills, driven by second-rate engines, indifferent management, and an overwhelming number of hands for the output would come under my inspection; but I was astonished to find nearly all my ideas were based on false foundations, and had to come to the conclusion that at least half the concerns could compare in most respects favourably with mills spinning the same counts at home. The Factory Act, which I was instructed to enforce, was of the most primitive character, having only two important clauses, one being the protection of juvenile labour, forbidding the employment of children from 7 to 12 years of age for more than nine hours a day, and the other the proper fencing of engines, mill gearing, hoists, and machinery. Some time before I arrived an agitation was started by a few native gentlemen, warmly seconded by the then Governor, Sir James Fergusson, having the amendment of the Act in view. Resulting from this, Mr. Meade King, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories, was invited to come to India to institute an inquiry. His admirable and comprehensive report, the outcome of six months' investigations, decided the Government of Bombay to appoint a Commission of European and native gentlemen to amend the Act on the lines of his suggestions and recommendations. Mr. Meade King having returned to England, I was appointed, in September, 1883, to carry out the law as it existed, and to assist in such further inquiries as might be necessary. The first meeting of the Commission was held in the Secretariat, Bombay, on the 21st of July, 1884, and the last (the 27th) on the 6th of January, 1885. I was appointed secretary. Throughout the proceedings the great anxiety of the majority seemed to be rather to protect the interests of trade, fearing that an amendment of the Act would hamper its growth, than any urgent desire on their part to secure the well-being of the mill operatives. There were honourable exceptions to the rule, who throughout the sittings warmly espoused the cause of the workpeople. The result of the enquiry ended in many valuable and important additions to the Act being recommended, and the report was forwarded to the Bombay Government who, in their turn, having given the proposition their hearty support, submitted it to the Supreme Council then at Simla. After some time an answer was received to the effect that the Supreme Council did not consider the time had arrived for interfering with the factory laws. From my point of view I think that the English Factory Acts could not with fairness be put in force in India, the conditions of the country, climate, and people being so widely different; but the questions of Sunday labour, long hours of work for children, sanitation, and more regular meal hours, ought to receive the prompt attention of the home Government, for in these particulars under the present system glaring hardships are inflicted on the hands. I also cordially agree with the widely-expressed wish of the public in Bombay, that the provisions of the Act should be extended to smaller works, which require more inspection than the larger factories. The law at present only touches mills where 100 hands are employed for more than four months in the year, and only those within the limits of the Bombay Presidency. On my first visit to some of the mills up-country, gearing wheels of mules, carriages boxed up, and iron bars fixed between carding engines were pointed out, showing the useless expense the master had been put to, and the inconvenience caused to the hands by the instructions given by former inexperienced inspectors. The mill-owners of the Bombay Presidency, although so lightly dealt with in the way of factory legislation, complain bitterly that their competitors in other parts of India are not hampered with any Act, but I think the English millowner may with greater reason find fault with the more stringent restrictions placed upon him, in comparison with his Indian fellow-manufacturer. The working hours in the Indian mills are from daybreak to sunset (a period of nearly 14 hours in the summer months), with 20 minutes to half an hour for meals at breakfast and dinner time, no half holiday being given on Saturday. Sundays are working days, although some firms, especially European, stop alternate Sundays, and in some cases one Sunday a month. On these stopping days, however, the hands are required to come to clean their frames, being allowed to leave the mill at different times varying from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Native holidays vary greatly in different districts, and also owing to the castes of the preponderating workpeople. The average native holidays given are fifteen in the year; but on only five of these are the hands allowed to remain away the whole day; on the remainder they are kept the usual time to do the necessary cleaning. The question of factory legislation has been shelved and some time must elapse before another effort will be made, unless pressure be brought to bear from the Home Government. The moving spirit in promoting improved Indian factory legislation is a Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, a Parsee merchant, who is always to the front in every good work; but I am sorry to say he has not a great following in this particular movement. Mills are increasing at a great pace. During my stay in Bombay, a period of four years, about 18 new ones were started, and a great number of concerns enlarged those already erected, or built sheds for reeling or warehouse, to enable them to turn out these departments in order to make room for more spinning and carding. Other industries are springing up in all directions. Flour mills have been started so rapidly that the supply has greatly exceeded the present demand, and shares in these concerns have become a drug on the market. Seed crushing, oil mills, foundries and dyeworks are increasing in the Presidency; but no machinists have any footing, and all the cotton machinery has to be imported. Very little use has, up to the present time, been made of the enormous water power which is available in many parts, although the Government, alive to these advantages, have offered great inducements to promoters of new works, but they are slow to seize the opportunity. I forsee in the future huge fortunes to be made by adventurous and plucky manfacturers, who will turn these great natural means of motive power to a practical use. My remarks do not, of course, apply to those wide tearing torrents which for three months only during the year would be available, but to those rivers which are always flowing, and never fail in the driest season. The position of many of the English managers in India is an enviable one, and would surprise men in like situations at home. Some receive £1,000 a year, with free bungalow, gas, water, coal and medical attendance and many from £400 to £750, with like perquisites. I should, however, wish the English manager, who has any idea of trying his luck in India, to understand that it is not all gold that glitters. Many have to return with broken health, not being able to stand the climate; others have to pay away half and sometimes all their savings in sending for and sending back their families, for it is the exception when wives and children can remain for any considerable time without returning to England to recruit. We will not allude to those who are carried off with a rapidity which would startle the good folks at home by cholera, heat, apoplexy, and other sudden and fatal diseases. There are expenses which must be incurred, such as a carriage and horse, frequent journeys to the hill stations to avoid the heat of the plains; and lastly, the reduced value of the rupee which, from a buying value of 2s. in India, is worth only 1s. 4½d. when it reaches England. All managers, engineers, carding and spinning masters, who think of engaging for India should be careful to have their agreements properly drawn up, and not forget that the items of passage to and from India, medical attendance, free bungalow, part of wages to be sent home at full rates of exchange, should be included or let out according to the terms agreed upon. Some of the men who have engaged have been driven away from their situation, owing to the native masters requiring them to make so much overtime, besides insisting on their devoting their holidays to overlooking repairs being made in the mill.

BIT by bit (says *Vanity Fair*) the Turkish Government is parting with all its sources of revenue in return for temporary accommodation at usurious rates of interest. The Custom dues of Salonica, Smyrna, and even of Constantinople, are now being offered as security for a loan of two-and-a-half millions for warlike preparations, necessitated by the aggressive action of Austria and Russia. These two Powers, with the connivance of England and Germany, have, by their incessant intriguing and disturbing action, kept the smaller States and Turkey in such perpetual turmoil that peaceful progress and development have been impossible. At the same time, all their energies and resources have been consumed in the efforts to prepare against the evil day when the final attack on their integrity and independence shall be made; and that day, I take it, is not now far off.

A GIGANTIC SWINDLE AT BENARES.

THE case in which Pandit Shyam Krishen, one of the wealthiest bankers in Benares, was swindled out of Rs. 20,000 came on for disposal in the court of Munshi Luchmi Narain, Deputy Magistrate. It appears that a native, who represented himself in need of money, applied to the banker for the loan, giving out that he was the proprietor of large landed estates. It turned out that his namesake did really possess all this property and the banker, believing the applicant to be that other person, advanced the money, sending one of his employes with the borrower to Jaunpur to have the deed registered. The deed, too, it seems was not actually registered, but the farce of a registration was simply gone through. Sometime afterwards it transpired that the father's name of the borrower and real landed proprietor was different, which culminated in the present prosecution. Mr. Dwarka Nath Banerji, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, while the prisoners were defended by Mr. Lincoln, barrister-at-law, of Lucknow.

Nipal Tewari, servant of Rai Shyam Krishen, deposed that the four accused, Kalka Bux Singh, Sheo Shunker Sing, Mahdeo Singh and Mathara Pershad, came to the Kothi of Rai Shyam Krishen, and told Kunwar Ditchit, gomashta of the kothi, that Kalka Bux Sing, of Jaunpur, was in want of money, and that he should be advanced the sum of Rs. 15,000. He represented that he was the proprietor of a 5-anna four-pie share in each of four villages. Kunwar Ditchit requested Kalka Bux Sing to bring the kham poidawar papers; and that he would then speak to the Rai Saheb. Kalka Bux Sing went away and returned with the other defendants with the documents. A profit of 18,000 to 19,000 rupees was ascertained from these papers as accruing to Kalka Bux Sing. After further negotiations Kunwar Ditchit then requested Kalka Sing to come with a draft copy of the document on which the loan was to be given. On the 10th January 1888, the four defendants came to the kothi with the draft bond. Defendants 2 to 4 asked Kunwar Ditchit to give some money to buy the stamp paper and to defray Kalka Bux Sing's expenses, which was refused on the ground that he had no acquaintance with Kalka Bux Sing; but on their saying it was all right, he offered to give some money. Madeo Sing said give 700 rupees and after consulting with Kalka Bux Sing represented that money was urgently needed by him, and a receipt for Rs. 2,700 was written out by Mathura Pershad, signed by Kalka Bux Singh and witnessed by Mathura Pershad and Madeo Sing. The money, however, was not paid on that day, as the cashier was absent. The accused went away with the receipt, and on the 14th January came again, and Kalka Bux Singh received from Ditchit a currency note for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,700 in silver. On the 18th the accused came again and after the bond had been signed for Rs. 15,000 Ditchit made over to Kalka Bux Sing eleven notes for Rs. 1,000 each and some money after deducting kothi expenses. Then the accused left. A month and a half after witness was told that the villages in Jaunpur mortgaged to his employer were subject to a previous mortgage, and witness went to Jaunpur to enquire from Jowala Pershad of Jaunpur, and learned that Kalka Bux Sing had transferred the villages to his nephew, Madeo Bux. He then applied for a copy of the transfer and Kalka Bux Sing's statement and came away. We went again and got the copies, which he now identified to be those, took the copies to Jugut Narain Mukhtar, who pointed out that there was a difference in the father's name of Kalka Bux Sing, the borrower on the bond, and that of the man who transferred the villages and he told him to get a copy of the documents. He made an application at the Jaunpur Registration office for a copy of the deed, but an order was made on his application that on registration of any document for Rs. 15,500 had been made on the 20th January. Mr. Lincoln cross-examined this witness at some length and other witnesses were examined.— *Morning Post*.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THEFT OF JEWELRY AT BENARES.—At a recent wedding festival in the city jewelry to the value of over one thousand rupees was stolen. The thief was arrested, but broke away from custody; and, by dodging through the narrow lanes and thoroughfares, evaded the police, until yesterday, when, on pursuit being given he swam across the Canal, but was arrested on reaching the opposite bank. He will shortly be up for trial on two charges—theft and breaking away from custody.—*C.and M. Gazette*.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out in the workshop of one Rahmatulla at Cawnpore, by which property to the value of Rs. 10,000 was destroyed.— *Ibid*.

AN INTERESTING VISIT.

(*Extract from an article in "The Fountain."*)

THE other day I had the privilege of spending an hour in the consulting rooms of a medical electrician who bids fair to make for himself a great reputation. Although Mr. B. Copson Garratt does not place himself so prominently before the public as do some others in his profession, I have good reason to believe that he is doing a work which is scarcely less extensive, and is certainly not less effective, than theirs. Mr. Garratt is a man who likes to work in a quiet way. I think, however, that such a man ought to be better known. He is an enthusiast, albeit a very sober one. He will talk to you by the hour about medical electricity, in which he is, of course, thoroughly well up, and he never tries of showing you its wondrous effects. If you ask him why he goes into raptures over this remarkable therapeutic agent, he will give you two very good reasons; the first is that it gave him new life, and the second is that it has given new life to others. Mr. Garrat knows, and therefore speaks.

After giving me a little galvanism, which had no more serious effect than to make my hands feel a little sleepy, Mr. Garratt converted the current into what is termed constant instead of induced, and assured me there was just as much electricity passing through my body as would be sufficient in the other form to kill me. As an illustration of the penetrative power of magnetism, I may mention that I held in front of me a mariner's compass, and Mr. Garratt held behind me one of his magnetic bends, and in a moment the magnetic current passed through my clothing—and I had a very heavy overcoat on—and through my body, and laid hold of the hand of the compass. This is the mighty force which Mr. Garratt infuses into and sends right through the system of his patients producing the most astonishing and beneficial results.

Some of the most startling scientific discoveries of the present age are based upon magnetic principles, and the efficacy of magnetism as a healer promises to lead to results quite as startling as any that have attended it in other directions. Here let me repeat that magnetism is not galvanism. The latter, as I understand, often fails, and even when it succeeds it is open to the objection that its effect is too powerful. In skilful hands it has been and may be used with success; but it is, nevertheless, in its application, often of a painfully irritating character, because it must come into direct contact with the body, requiring the nerves as a conducting medium. Mr. Garratt does not claim to have made any new discovery, but he has found out how to use electricity in the most efficient and practical way.

Magnetism does not supersede ordinary medicines, but can be used in conjunction with them without at all affecting or being affected by their action. Its chief value is that it will reach cases which ordinary medicine will not touch. Take paralysis. The doctor does not, cannot, cure paralysis, but Mr. Garratt can point you to people who were bedridden, and, to all appearance, bedridden for life, but who, thanks to magnetism, have left their couch, and are now engaged in the active work of life. Long standing cases of epilepsy and spinal irritation have also been cured. I take these cases from a pamphlet of Mr. Garratt's, where full names and addresses are given, and which will be sent post free to any person who will write to his consulting rooms, 16, Finsbury-square, London, E. C. Ordinary medicines are of little avail in chronic cases of long standing; but these are just the cases that Mr. Garratt likes to undertake. Another classof sufferers who derive incalculable benefit from magnetism are people of over-worked brain. In such cases the physician usually prescribes complete rest and a total change of air, medicine being of little use. Mr. Garratt affirms that he can give the over-worked man all the benefit that he would derive from rest and change, and give it to him in a very much quicker, simpler, and cheaper way. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Garratt's system is not opposed to the efforts of others who are battling with disease; on the contrary, it is an auxiliary which may be used in conjunction with and as a supplement to them.

EXPENDITURE ON THE MADRAS HARBOUR.

THE G.O. passing orders on the Harbour Trust Board's proposals regarding additional expenditure involved by change of entrance, to the Madras Harbour, shows that the question of the position of entrance at the north-east is still a warm point with the Trustees. The Board do not think the harbour can be looked upon as a harbour of refuge from a cyclone, until experience has proved it such; and, at present, are of opinion that no ship would attempt to enter the harbour for shelter, or if inside remain, on the approach of, or during a cyclone, if it should be at all practicable to put to sea beforehand; that during the prevalence of such a storm, it may be taken for granted all shipping operations would be suspended, and that, on its approach, all vessels would put to sea, and return when the weather had moderated. It is absolutely essential, in the opinion of the Trust, to the future prosperity of this Port that ships on returning should find lighters and machinery, for loading or landing cargo, ready to go to work at once; and lighters and jetties, with cranes erected thereon, must depend for safety upon the smoothness of the water in the harbour. An eastern entrance will never give smooth water during at all heavy weather, and though a boat harbour, as proposed by Mr. Parkes, would secure the lighters, it would leave jetties and wharves, in the harbour, with the cranes there unprotected, and exposed to certain destruction. Referring to the three points dealt with by Mr. Parkes, in his letter, the Trustees would remark with regard (a) to the question of the advance of the sand to the south of the harbour, that had the Committee been in possession of the information referred to by Mr. Parkes in paragraph 22, they would probably never have alluded to the subject. The advance of sand to the south of the southern arm of the harbour is, the Board consider, a matter of no present practical importance, and has nothing whatever to do with the question, whether the best position for the entrance is east or north-east. In reference (*b*) to the second point raised by Mr Parkes, the Board unanimously approve the decision of Admirals Salmon and Nares and of Sir John Coode, and as there are "two co-existing but conflicting judgments passed upon the same evidence," would strongly urge their right to act upon the one which coincides with their own unanimous views. It is, in their opinion, a most difficult task for gentlemen at a distance, who may never have seen this port in a cyclone, and are totally unacquainted with its business routine and requirements, to from a judgment. The Board would most emphatically urge that they are in every way best qualified to *know* what is wanted, altogether independent of a mass of conflicting testimony, which is all the gentlemen forming the various Committees at a distance have to guide them. After referring to other points mooted by Mr. Parkes at some length, the Board urges upon the Government that Mr. Parkes is not sufficiently acquainted with the port to enable him to form a correct opinion of its requirements and suggest in order to obviate delay that all matters of details should be settled on the spot by themselves subject to the control of the Government who can instruct their engineers to inquire into and examine any deviation from the sanctioned plan which it may be necessary to adopt. In estimating their financial position the Trustees prefer to take their own engineer's estimate. The Board have now been appointed Conservators of the Port, and this will enable them to supply the surplus port revenues to the improvement of the Harbour. The Government think they have largely overestimated their surplus viz., Rs. 1,20,000, per annum from port dues, and that the Board will doubtless be able to effect a considerable reduction in the Port establishment. The Government observe that the total surplus upon which the Board can reckon is as follows: Harbour revenue account Rs. 129,000 Port Fund Rs. 40,000 Pilotage fees Rs. 12,000, and Warehouse fees, Rs 20,000 to meet the payment to Government which will amount to Rs. 3,98,000 if the 600 feet overlap is adopted or Rs. 408,000 upon the 800 feet overlap, in either case leaving a deficit. The Government remark that the Board, however, consider that the saving in boat hire will enable the trade to pay increased harbour dues without additional burden and hope to realise not less than Rs. 1,87,000 per annum under this head. That amount will more than cover the ordinary charges of the Harbour Trust Board which have been omitted in the Board's calculations, but are included above, and will nearly meet the deficit above shown. The balance remaining may jointly be met by additional warehouse feesof which the Board have adopted a minimum estimate; or must be provided for by increasing harbour or port dues beyond the amount of the estimated saving in boat hire. After further remarks on the subject, the Government conclude, that on the whole, from a financial point of view the Board's ability to repay the further advance now in question seems sufficiently established.—*Times*.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 22.

FOR LONDON.

Australasian s—56 cwts gum, Wallji Poonja and Co; 173 cwts gum, Nurpal Mowjee; 10 cwts ivory, M Dyal; 27 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy.

Thornes s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 375 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 5,141 cwts linseed and rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 1,012 cwts, myrabollams, K Lukmidass and Co.

Carlton s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 440 cwts sandalwood, 77 cwts senna leaves, and 60 cwts ghaty nuxvomica; 5 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld; 8,007 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co Ld; 260 cwts hides, F M Dawa; 5 casks Indian condiments, D P Batha and Co.

Assam s—1,739 tolas gold bars, D Sassoon and Co; 7 cwts ivory, A Lillanse.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales wool, Goculdas Toolsidas; 85 cwts coir yarn, G Cullianjee.

Ardbeg s—2,000 cwts wheat, Owen and Okell; 25 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co: 185 bales cotton Goculdas Nursey; 82 bales jute bags, Bhimjee Moljee; 416 bales cotton waste, Geo McLaren; 100 bales cotton, Madun Bhimjee; 265 bales cotton and twist waste, Tookersee Jewraj; 300 bales cotton, P Heerjee.

Kt of St George s—10,000 cwts wheat, Rrlli Bros.

Abana s—50,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR BELFAST.

Elpis s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—500 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Fasnet s—1,999 cwts wheat, Lang Muir and Co; 999 poppyseed and 1,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

Clan Murray s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 682 cwt wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Rufford Hall s—450 cwts castor seed, C C Jussawalla.

FOR HULL.

Okello s—499 cwts myrabollums, J Veeram.

Salerno s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Elektra s—550 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co; 240 bales cotton, T H Moore; 240 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 273 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 160 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Amphitrite s—960 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 660 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 670 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 110 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Amphitrite s— 250 cwts castor seed, F Masotti and Co; 875 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 45 cwts castor seed, F Masotti and Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino—500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran s—163 cwts poppyseed, Aga Mahomed Tuky Khan; 2,501 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythel and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld.

Brookfield s—656 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 8,956 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co, Ld; 1,971 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co, Ld.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Accomac s—20,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co; 10,940 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co, Ld.

FOR GENOA.

Katie s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

R Rubattino s— 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 850 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 tons old iron, Rajaram Tyabjee; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 400 cwts wheat, J Bushby and Co; 500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld.

FOR HAVRE.

Niagara s—200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 4,001 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

R Rubattino s— 2,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Lancaster s—4,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Loodiana s—388 bales cotton, R Lukmandas.

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Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapo
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
ion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Sooria	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannaha	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergau
Deewa	Khundwaab	Kurjutab	Poolgaum
Callian Junc-	Jawar	Padesdari	Dyerpaun
tionab	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdahb
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowleea	Pownar
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Shapoor	Bheringeee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Atgaum	Hurdaa	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Khurde	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kussaraha	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Egutpoorah	Sewnee	Poonabdd	Barsee R
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Mardoh
Bailgaum	Khundi	Goroolee	Unger
Deolalee B.	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Siding	Etarsee (for	Kheirgaum	Packney
Nassick Rda	Hoshangabad	Patus	Sholapurac
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhondb	Hoodgee
Niphar	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Lasulgaum	Semri	Decksal and	Doodneh
Munmar	Sohagporead	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Nandgauma	Paparia (for	Kartruz	Goolburga
Naidongree	Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Shahabadabc
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warengaum	Wadi
Kuigaum	Babai	Narsan	Nulwar
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedasherry
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Myjee	Kureli (for	BiswaBridge	Road
Mussewuda	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
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GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. THILUM.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. HIPPACEA.

TRADE MARKS
- "THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito bites.
- "OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
- "JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
- "HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature

Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application.

F. Henry

KNAP'S PATENT IMPROVED

ROOT STEAM BOILER

WITH

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:

PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.

DRY STEAM produced very quickly.

HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.

ABSENCE of PRIMING.

PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.

THE JOINTS last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.

Advantages:

SIMPLICITY of construction.

DURABILITY.

FACILITY of Erection and Repairs.

ECONOMY in FUEL. Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.

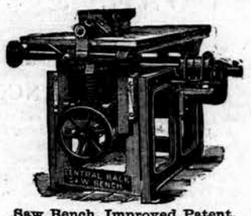
They have a PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS, with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.

FOR TRANSPORT through mountainous districts they are unrivalled. The Largest Boiler can be packed so that no package exceeds 150 lbs.

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS admit of the unequal expansion of the Tubes, and thereby prevent any leakage of the Joints. We have the sole use of this Patent.

PENNEY & CO., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.



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VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

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RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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To Valve Acme Codd's hold	Bott.	Bott.	Bott.
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12 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
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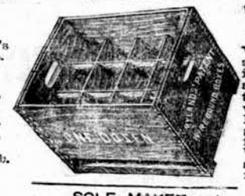

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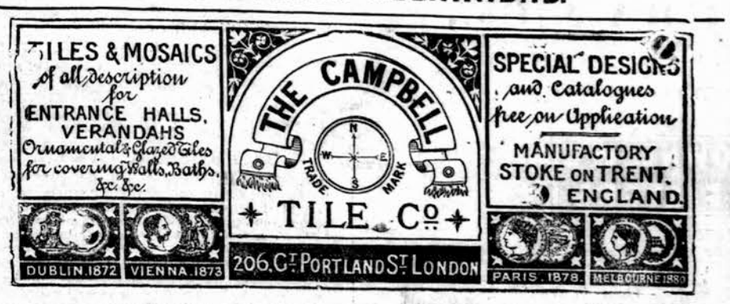

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TO HOUSEWIVES AND THINKERS!—Are you aware that SYMINGTON'S "Edinburgh" COFFEE ESSENCES are pure and palatable, and handier and cheaper than the best dry coffee? Try one bottle, and you will find it saves you trouble, time, and money; also that it clears the brain, braces the nerves, and invigorates the system. To be obtained of every Chemist and Storekeeper.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 3. per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxertion, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutte Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional a tacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA,
FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE.
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic;* hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous. People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Direc- "tors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chloro- "dyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the *only* known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Chlorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA AND AGUE, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases, it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick, and bounding one, to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or, failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okoum, *July 25th*, 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, Founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th*, 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST, OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"DEAR SIR,

"LE CAILLON, *May 25th*, 1873.

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying to the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN." "Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

70, KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 6, and Rs. 10.

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government, authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

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II. qly., Metal open-face keyless lever ...	16
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Guarantee One Year.

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Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches, and the unparallelled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already a perfection.

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

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ESTABLISHED 1866.

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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
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VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

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Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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Dr. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

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Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, insuch uniform combination.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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NOTE.—A good and genuine Watch will always command a good price and be cheaper in the end than what is offered for little money. Instead of wasting well-earned money in articles which last but one to two years, which will cost in repairing double their first cost and cause endless troubles, —ASK FOR the strongest of watches, which quality and workmanship can be found *nowhere else* in India.

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INDIGESTION often produces symptoms which simulate those of HEART DISEASE, while, in fact, the heart with its valves, &c., is perfectly sound.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms scarcely distinguishable from those of ASTHMA and other lung affections, while the lungs are healthy.

Many other cases also of SIMULATED DISEASE, well known to medical men, are caused by INDIGESTION.

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